FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE POSTPONED TO 30 OCTOBER

NC152030Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1920 GMT 15 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 October--The Arab League secretariat general today received a memorandum from the Iraqi Government informing it of the postponement until 30 October of the Arab Foreign Ministers Conference called for by Iraq, which was originally scheduled to be held in Baghdad on 20 October. The Iraqi memorandum did not explain the reasons for the postponement.

The Arab League secretariat general has informed the Arab League member states of the contents of the Iraqi memorandum. Meanwhile, the Arab League secretariat general today received a memorandum from the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, in which Saudi Arabia says it agrees to attend the Arab Foreign Ministers Conference in Baghdad provided the convocation of an Arab summit conference is discussed at the conference.

'ARAFAT MEETS PLO OFFICIALS IN LIBYA

LD151725Y Tripoli JANA in English 1443 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, October 15, JANA--Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has revealed that there were American experts with the Christian isolationist-Zionist alliance fighting in southern Lebanon against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanon progressive nationalist forces.

Mr 'Arafat, during his meeting yesterday with PLO officials in the Jamahiriyah said that there were 30,000 (Israel) soldiers backing the isolationist Christian alliance fighting in Lebanon today.

He pointed out that the (Israeli) mass media and the Western mass media which supported international Zionism to try to hide the (Israeli) and Christian isolationist crimes against the Moslems in Lebanon and to give the impression that the fighting was between the Arab Deterrent Forces and the Lebanese.

Mr 'Arafat added that America used (Israel) as a medium to supply the Christian isolationist alliance with all types of sophisticated weapons to use against the Moslems and the Palestinian revolution in southern Lebanon.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE SAYS 'ARAFAT DID NOT APPLY FOR U.S. VISA

JN130749Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 13 Oct 78 JN

[Text] United Nations--Zuhdi at-Tarazi, PLO representative at the United Nations, yesterday categorically denied that Yasir 'Arafat has applied to the U.S. authorities for an entry visa. He said that 'Arafat has no intention at all of attending the general conference of the Arab-American organizations and that 'Arafat had not been consulted by the chairman of the Federation of the Arab-American Organizations, who asked U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to grant the PLO chairman an entry visa to address this conference which will be held in Washington on 1 November.

The U.S. State Department announced that it had received the federation request, but said it was made by a third party and thus no measure could be taken.

YEMEN--PDRY

SOCIALIST PARTY ELECTS CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD1403330Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Statement by Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman Mani, chairman of the committee for the scrutiny of the Yemeni Socialist Party Congress votes, to the 13 October session of the congress--live]

[Excerpt] The results of the election to the Central Committee are as follows: Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il; Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad; Comrade Muhammad Salih Muti; Comrade 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Badhib, Comrade Anis Hasan Yahya; Comrade 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali; Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid; Comrade Salih Muslih; Comrade Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah; Comrade 'Ali Ahmad Nasir al-Bishi; Comrade Salim Salih Muhammad; Comrade ('Ali Shayi Hadi); Comrade (Salih Munassar as-Siyali; Comrade (Salih Hasan Muhammad); Comrade Abu Bakr 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Badhib; Comrade Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh; Comrade Aida 'Ali Sa'id; Comrade (Mahdi 'Abdallah Sa'id); Comrade Sultan (Muhammad ad-Dawsh); Comrade ('Abdallah al-Khamiri); Comrade Fadl Muhsin; Comrade 'Abdallah Bukayr; [name indistinct]; Comrade (Salim Muhammad Jubran); Comrade Nasr Nasir 'Ali; Comrade (Ahmad Said Ba Khudayrah); Comrade (Hasan Ahmad as-Sullami); Comrade (Rashid Muhammad Salih); Comrade (Salim Umar Husayn); Comrade (Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas); Comrade ('Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali); Comrade (Husayn Muhammad Qumatah); Comrade Ahmad Salim al-Ubayd; Comrade (Mahmud an-Najashi); Comrade (Muhammad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Ilah); Comrade [name indistinct]; Comrade ('Abdallah Muhammad [third name indistinct]; Comrade (Mahmud Sa'id Musa); Comrade (Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad); Comrade ('Ali Asad Muthanna); [name indistinct]; Comrade (Sa'id Askari); Comrade [first name indistinct] (Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun); Comrade [name indistinct]; Comrade (Sa'id Salim al-Baydar); Comrade (Mansur as-Sarari); Comrade (Bukayr Ibrahim); Comrade ('Abd al-Wasi al-Humumi); Comrade (Ahmad [second name indistinct]; az-Zabali); Comrade (Hadi Ahmad Nasir); Comrade (Sa'id Salih Salim).

Candidate-members of the Central Committee: Comrade (Riyad Umar al-Akbari); Comrade (Qasim 'Abdallah al-Buri); Comrade (Ahmad 'Ali Sa'id); Comrade (Muhammad 'Ali) [third name indistinct]; [name indistinct]; Comrade Sultan (Muhammad 'Abdallah); Comrade (Zaki Barakat); Comrade ('Abd al-Ghani Ahmad Sa'id); Comrade (Awad al-Hamzah Muhammad); Comrade (Salim Muhammad [third name indistinct]; Comrade ('Abdallah Salih Fadl); Comrade (Sulayman Nasir) [third name indistinct]. [applause and singing]

ADEN: SOCIALIST PARTY POLITICAL BUREAU ELECTED

LD1419422Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Summary] The Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party last night elected the members of the Political Bureau. They are: 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il; 'Ali Nasir Muhammad; 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Badhib; Anis Hasan Yahya; Muhammad Salih Muti'; Salih Muslih al-Qasim; 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali; 'Ali Salim al-Bid; Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin.

The Central Committee also elected as candidate members of the Political Bureau 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar and Salim Salih Muhammad.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il; 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Badhib; 'Ali Salim al-Bid; Anis Hasan Yahya; and Salim Muhammad were elected secretaries of the Central Committee.

Socialist Party Statement

JN140853Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 2010 GMT 13 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Aden, 13 October--The Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party this evening elected 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il as secretary general and 'Abd ar-Razzaq Badhib as the general secretary.

The following have been elected as members of the Central Committee Secretariat: 'Abd Salim al-Bayd, Anis Hasan Yahya and Salim Salih Muhammad.

The final statement of the first congress of the Yemen Socialist Party stresses the need to resort to dialog and not to civil war to solve problems. The statement condemns the policies of capitulation and defeatism in the Arab area. It considers all these policies to be treason against the interests and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The statement notes that the Camp David agreement is a principal link in the U.S.-Zionist chain aimed at humiliating the Arab revolutionary movement, the African liberation movement and the struggle of the Egyptian people.

Communique, Resolutions Issued

LD142200Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1255 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, read the final communique and the resolutions and recommendations of the first congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

The statement said that the holding of the first congress of the party had special historic significance as a decisive turning point in the march of the Yemeni revolution. The statement called for the Arab revolutionary forces to close their ranks to confront the American and Zionist designs which aim to liquidate the Arab national liberation movement and destroy the Palestinian resistance. It also called for support and protection for the Palestinian revolution and for the strengthening of the cohesion of the Arab national liberation movement and world socialist movement.

The first party congress passed a resolution naming the party as the Yemeni Socialist Party, and other resolutions endorsing the party program, its constitution, the political report, the outlines of the second 5-year plan, the report of the Audit Commission and a report on the Yemeni national issue.

On foreign policy, the congress approved the political report and the policy which stresses that the Yemeni national liberation movement is an indivisible part of the Arab and world national liberation movement; that it supports the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for the maintenance of their national independence, peace, democracy and socialist progress; that it rejects the influence and domination of the imperialist forces, military alliances, military bases and pledges continued support for the Palestinian national liberation movement and solidarity with the struggle of the people of Arab Sahara. The statement stressed the importance of establishing an Arab progressive front on democratic bases of equality.

The statement condemned the capitulationist stand of As-Sadat and the treacherous Camp David agreement and it expressed support for the continuing struggle of the Egyptian people and their progressive forces.

The congress stressed the need to strengthen and develop relations and ties with the parties and states of the socialist bloc headed by the friendly Soviet Union on the basis of the identity of basic and principled objectives in the struggle for economic development, social progress and the prosperity of the people and for peace in the whole world.

ISMA'IL DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH USSR, MIDEAST SITUATION

LD141930Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Summary] 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party held a press conference today for journalists covering the first party congress and celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the 14 October revolution.

"He declared that the relations of the party, the government and the people with the socialist bloc, headed by the USSR are principled and strategic and will progress in the service of common interests and objectives. He announced that the next phase would bring further developments and (?contacts) concerning these principled relations.

"In his answers, he touched on the Middle East crisis and said that the As-Sadat regime's capitulationist solutions had made the situation more complicated. He reiterated Democratic Yemen's position on the issue. He said it could be summed up like this: full and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces, the recovery by the Palestinian people of their legitimate right to return to their homeland and the establishment of their independent state in which Arabs and Jews would be treated equally.

"He hailed the principled relations with the Ethiopian revolution and said the victories of the Ethiopian revolution could be regarded as victories of the revolution in Democratic Yemen.

"Regarding the security of the Red Sea, he stated that the imperialist and reactionary forces were shouting and screaming louder than ever that it should remain under imperialist and American influence. He said: In our opinion the Red Sea will remain peaceful only if all the littoral states join in a common and equal policy to make sure that the Red Sea is a lake of peace."

Isma'il Speech at Parade

LD142012Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Summary] 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidential Council, and other dignitaries attended the mass parade this morning in Khormaksar on the 15th anniversary of the 14 October revolution. 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il spoke before the parade about the importance of the Yemeni Socialist party.

"He stressed that continued social progress, on the basis of the theory of scientific socialism, is alone capable of making our people reach the heights achieved by the peoples of the socialist states.

"Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il stressed that the Yemeni Socialist Party, which was the logical fruit of our people's revolution and of the experience of the political and party struggle of the people's positive forces, has come to stay and no power can shake its deep roots.

"He referred to the attempts made by the opportunist leftist current to divert the course of the revolution and to prevent the setting up of the party when the time was ripe, due to objective and spontaneous circumstances. He said the abortive coup attempt made by the opportunist clique on 26 June revealed the deep rancor that the imperialists and reactionaries harbor against the party. He said the discussions on analytical document of the party disclosed a meeting of the opportunist left with the imperialist forces and that the reactionary right and the opportunist forces stand against the setting up of the party. He said that the Central Committee is aware of this design aimed at impeding the setting up of the party and at driving the Yemeni people toward conflict and turning Democratic Yemen into an Arab Chile. He stressed that despite these obstacles the struggles of the masses of our people were crowned with the setting up of the Yemeni Socialist Party. He said henceforth no voice will rise above the voice of the party.

"In his address brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il touched on the conspiracies of the imperialist and reactionary forces which are trying to create tension between the two parts of Yemen and deepen the aggressive militarist inclination of the San'a' rulers. He said that drifting with the policy of aggression and tension harms the stability of the region. He asked all sides to use democratic dialog in respect of all the differences. He also warned against the consequences of a war breaking out between the two parts of Yemen.

"Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il hailed the heroic role of our military institutions in protecting the revolution and thwarting the reactionary coup attempt.

"He referred to the increasing relations of cooperation and friendship between our people and the peoples of the socialist countries. He stressed the Yemeni Socialist Party's support for the struggle of the Arab peoples, particularly the Palestinian people. He condemned As-Sadat's policy of capitulation and his surrender to the embrace of imperialism. He said his signing of the Camp David agreement strengthened imperialism and the Zionist occupation. He reaffirmed our country's support for the struggles of the Arab and world liberation movements. He also saluted socialist Ethiopia's revolution and its achievements."

More on Speech

ID142130 [Editorial Report LD/EA] Aden Domestic Service in Arabic at 1255 GMT on 14 October in its "News and Reports Program" carries a report on the speech delivered by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, at the celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the 14 October revolution. The radio begins its report on his speech by saying: "The brother secretary general refers to the moves in the Arab region by the more reactionary Arab sides which are deeply involved in acting as agents of U.S. imperialism, are pouring huge quantities of sophisticated arms into the countries surrounding Democratic Yemen and are importing thousands of foreign mercenaries in addition to reviving camps for counterrevolutionary forces on our border. He also mentions the attempt by the imperialist and reactionary forces to deepen the San'a' rulers' aggressive militarist inclinations by sending consignments of arms to spark a war between the masses of the people in the two parts of the homeland."

The radio then carries the following recorded extract:

"It is understood by our Yemeni Socialist Party and the government of the revolution in our country that the imperialists and reactionaries are preparing to attack Democratic Yemen and bring the whole of the region into the sphere of tension and instability. We must call the masses of the people, the workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals to a high degree of vigilance to defend the homeland for we do not deserve a homeland that we do not defend. Inevitably our people, creators of the 26 September and 14 October revolutions, will prove that they deserve the homeland so long as they live, throbbing with revolution and looking forward to Yemeni unity, to a better life.

"Democratic Yemen will continue (?the policy) of not resorting to force to settle disputes and differences between the parts of the region. Our country realizes that the feverish drift behind the policy of aggression and tension harms the stability and security in the region. It therefore calls on all sides to abandon this policy and strive to remove the military build-ups, the camps of the counterrevolutionary forces and foreign mercenaries from the border of Democratic Yemen.

"It asks all sides to use the means of democratic dialog to solve differences peacefully on the basis of mutual respect, cooperation and noninterference in internal affairs. With respect to relations between the two parts of our Yemeni homeland, we still consider that the sound and well meant proposals which we put forward in the past months are the right means for solving existing problems and differences for they fully conform to the interests of our Yemeni people.

"Imperialist and reactionary circles are leading and impelling the San'a' rulers to a policy of exacerbating the situation between the two parts in order to shake the regime in Democratic Yemen and thus gain control of the Yemeni homeland. They should realize that it is easy to spark a war but it is difficult for the sides involved to avoid its consequences and to achieve final results."

ADEN: YAR SPEAKER CONDEMNS SAN'A' REGIME

LD142234Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1255 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Brother Sultan Ahmad Umar delivered a speech [at the closing session of the first congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party] on behalf of the Democratic National Front of the northern part of the homeland. He conveyed greetings from the leadership and bases of the Democratic National Front in the northern part of the homeland on the establishment of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

Our Yemeni people in the northern part of the homeland are suffering under the imperialist and reactionary intervention, especially American imperialist intervention in their affairs. They are suffering from servitude and deprivation under the weight of feudalist and capitalist exploitation and the continuous plunder of their resources by world capitalist companies. They are also suffering from poverty, persecution, exorbitant prices, bribery, nepotism and moral corruption. More than a million Yemeni workers in different countries suffer the pain of separation from their homeland.

Brother Sultan Ahmad Umar declared in his speech that scores of fighters are now subjected to murder and assassination while others are executed after being given bogus trials. Hundreds of others [word indistinct] before brutal tortures.

He said all this was taking place under the rule of the treacherous [word indistinct] clique which had tied itself to agentry [word indistinct] and reactionary and imperialist circles and kept the doors wide open for the activities of the imperialist espionage agencies and particularly the American ones.

He added that the rulers in San'a' were carrying out designs (?drawn up) against our Yemeni people and homeland. They were preparing to drag the Yemeni people into a criminal war aimed at destroying from its foundation the progressive nationalist regime in the southern part of the homeland. Since the coup d'etat of 11 October [1977] against the late President Ibrahim al-Hamdi, they have been practicing terror and torture against the masses and the militants to repress the national movement so that the northern part of the homeland would be kept under humiliation and subordination to foreign reaction and the forces of neocolonialism and converted into a base for aggressive [word indistinct] against the democratic nationalist regime in the southern part of the homeland and against the Arab and African liberation movements and their progressive and independent regimes.

Brother Sultan Ahmad Umar stated that the ruling clique in San'a' had been resorting for over 2 months to launching large scale barbaric military raids against the peasants in the various governorates of the northern part of the homeland.

These raids took place in particular in the province of Ta'izz, the central province, Rida' and other areas, resulting in the destruction of whole villages and the death of scores of women and children. Hundreds of people were indiscriminately detained. Sixty-eight families were expelled to the PDRY.

He said these barbaric acts had been [word indistinct] and were being resisted courageously in various areas of the northern part of the homeland under the leadership of the Democratic National Front. He appealed to the Yemeni masses, workers, peasants, soldiers, officers, educated and professional people, merchants and anyone concerned about the cause of the Yemeni homeland to rally to the Democratic National Front and resist with boldness the rule of the agents in San'a' for the purpose of implementing the objectives of its political program.

Brother Sultan Ahmad Umar affirmed that the Democratic National Front would continue the struggle until victory and had opened the doors of membership to any Yemeni citizen dedicated to his homeland and jealous for its sovereignty and independence.

YEMEN--YAR

ABORTIVE SEDITIOUS ATTEMPT REPORTED

JN151736Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 15 Oct 78 JN

[Text] A responsible spokesman has stated that a desperate attempt by agents and infiltrating elements was completely crushed this morning. All elements were arrested.

The attempt was aimed at causing confusion and sedition within the ranks of the Yemeni people. However, the vigilance of the citizens and the loyalty of our armed and security forces to God, the homeland and the legitimate national leadership under brother President and Commander Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih were successful in uncovering the criminal attempt, nipping it in the bud and arresting its agent criminal elements.

The accused traitors have been referred to a military tribunal. Those involved with them in treachery will be referred to the Supreme State Security Court to receive fair punishment.

Long live the revolution; long live the Republic; death to traitors, the enemies of the Yemeni people and their immortal revolution.

INA Reportage

JN152040Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 2015 GMT 15 Oct 78 JN

[Text] San'a', 15 October--The abortive coup attempt aimed against the regime of YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih started at dawn today and took place in the absence of the Yemeni president, who was on a visit to the province of al-Hudaydah, south of the capital, San'a'.

Heavy gunfire followed by heavy artillery shelling in the suburbs of the Yemeni capital continued intermittently for an hour after dawn. Meanwhile, the president's house was shelled and tanks and armored vehicles took up positions in the main squares of the city, at crossroads, in front of the armed forces headquarters and the radio station, as well as on the road leading to the airport. Also, internal and external telephone lines were disconnected.

Meanwhile, San'a' radio continued carrying normal programs and carried in its morning programs a full coverage of the YAR president's visit to the port of al-Hudaydah.

The INA correspondent here says that a large number of citizens crowded in the public squares and in front of the General Command headquarters to learn what was taking place in the Yemeni capital.

Later this morning, two warplanes flew over San'a'.

Lt Col 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Barakhi, deputy chief of staff, and Lt Col Muhsin al-Yusufi, minister of interior, reportedly contributed effectively to foiling the coup attempt.

San'a' Commentary

JN151854Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Oct 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Our great Yemeni people: The enemies of the homeland, its nation and stability continue their criminal plots against our country. Their spite and degeneration follow one after another, reflecting their dreams of hegemony over the territories of Islamic Arab Yemen and over the destiny of our heroic Yemeni people. In the face of all this comes the unity of our people and their rallying around their armed and security forces as well as around their legitimate national leadership headed by our hero leader, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Their unity is like a lofty edifice against which all intrigues and plots are destroyed.

The successive failures of the elements of evil, spite and foreign agentry to harm our national independence and our rejection of party subservience and foreign allegiance undoubtedly sparked in their souls more bitterness and grief. This must also have made them take speedy action to counteract the extensive deterioration afflicting their conditions and organizations as well as the material and human losses inflicted on their [words indistinct], groupings and exposed alliances.

Our heroic Yemeni people, our sincere national leadership which strongly supports gains for the people and the freedom of the citizen and his dignity, and which refuses to lead the homeland into groupings hostile to our Arab nation and its traditions is becoming stronger inrallying around our leadership to defend the gains of the nation and achieve the nation's aspirations and hopes.

Security and stability as well as preventing Yemeni bloodshed, building the economy, and achieving the best educational and health services in all Yemeni towns and villages are our only reply to lies, fallacies and slogan warfare which do not fill stomachs, convince minds or create facts.

The rope of lying is short and the rope of trickery is shorter. Our 26 September revolution, its sacred aims, and our blessed 13 July movement and its legitimate aspirations will remain in sincere and honest hands supported by the masses and taken care of by the Almighty. The evildoer is bound to meet his doom.

KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS FIGHTING CONTINUES 16 OCT

TA160654Y Paris AFP in English 0647 GMT 16 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 16 (AFP)--Fighting was reported continuing early today between North Yemen army units and rebels who attempted to overthrow the government yesterday, the daily paper AL-SIYASAH reported here.

It said some rebel units were entrenched in mountain positions around the capital San'a'.

The paper, quoting observers, said there had been numerous arrests among senior army officers following the abortive coup which loyal army units are reported to have crushed.

It named one of those arrested as armoured car commander (Mujahid al-Kahali) but did not specify his rank.

The paper also said that North Yemen President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih went to Saudi Arabia yesterday to discuss the situation, returning to San'a' later.

LETTERS OF SUPPORT RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT SALIH

From Prime Minister

JN152144Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Oct 78 JN

[Text of cable from YAR Prime Minister al-Ghani to YAR President Salih]

[Text] Brother President and leader Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and the commander in chief of the armed forces: May God protect you. In my own name and on behalf of the cabinet members it gives me pleasures to convey to you and to our brave Yemeni people our genuine congratulations and blessings on the great victory achieved by our vigilant Yemeni people and our brave armed forces and security forces in crushing the desperate attempt which agents and infiltrating elements made in the ranks of our people to create confusion and hateful sedition, to destroy the unity and cohesion of our people, to lead them to destruction, and to hinder their national march of construction, change and overall development.

However, this conspiratorial and unsuccessful attempt has failed in the face of the firm and single will of our Yemeni people and the vigilance of all the heroes of the armed forces and the security forces who have proven as always that they are the guardians of the people's gains and achievements; that they are the strong arm that will defend the people's revolution, sovereignty, security and stability; and that they are the protectors of its immortal republican regime and its democratic and development march under your national and enlightened leadership.

Continue on the road which you have chosen and which our people have accepted because it is the road that will lead to achieving all the people's ambitions, aspirations and the aims of their immortal revolution. We and all the sons of the people are with you. May victory be yours.

[Signed] 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister.

From Armed Forces Chief

JN142151Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Oct 78 JN

[Text of cable from YAR armed forces chief of staff to YAR President Salih]

[Text] Brother President and leader Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces: I send you the greetings of the revolution and redemption. In the name of your sons and brothers the soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers of the armed forces, I reaffirm the pledge of allegiance to this people, this homeland and to your wise leadership. I emphasize that proceeding from this absolute loyalty, our armed forces, together with the people and the security forces, have succeeded in aborting the desperate attempt by agents and treacherous elements which wanted to bring the homeland into the labyrinths of disorder.

The faith of your sons, soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers of the armed forces was and still is a shield to protect the homeland from all dangers. This faith made them loyal protectors of the people against any plot aimed against their security and gains.

Your excellency, I am confident that the march of construction will continue under your leadership and that all the sons of the armed forces will rally around your leadership to achieve a better future and to eliminate all the obstacles placed by the enemies of God and the homeland on the road of the struggling people and their leadership. May God be with you; all of us will sacrifice our lives for the homeland and its gains.

[Signed] Your brother, the chief of staff of the armed forces [no name given].

From Interior Minister

JN152153Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Oct 78 JN

[Text of cable from YAR Interior Minister al-Yusufi to YAR President Salih]

[Text] Your Excellency Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces: God has willed to deliver our people and country from the ordeals of adventurers and the [words indistinct] of the reckless people. God has willed victory for the believers.

Your Excellency, the Interior Ministry, together with all its departments, units, officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers, denounces the treacherous abortive plot which was planned and concocted by deviating adventurers and bats of darkness. We will stand with you against anyone who harms the freedom, security and pride of our people. Proceed and we are behind you. May God be with you and peace be upon you.

[Signed] Lt Col Muhammad Muhsin al-Yusufi, interior minister and member of the People's Constitutent Assembly.

From Security Chief

JN152155Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Oct 78 JN

[Text of cable from YAR Security Director Khamis to YAR President Salih]

[Text] Brother President of the Republic and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih: On behalf of the officers and men of the Central Department for National Security and on my own behal , I congratulate you for the victory of our people, our armed forces and our security men against the gang which conspired against our security and independence and which aimed at dividing and splitting our people. This gang was motivated by its agentry and treason against the independence, liberty and unity of the Yemeni people. Under your leadership and because of the solidarity of the Yemeni people, the armed forces and the security forces were able to nip this murderous attempt in the bud and to put those criminals on trial to receive their just punishment under the laws of the country.

Long live the free and independent people of Yemen and long live the armed forces and the security forces which are integral parts of the people! Let us all enjoy the victories achieved under your national and rational leadership.

[Signed] Lt Col Muhammad Khamis, director of the Central Department for National Security.

From Assembly Speaker

JN160954Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 16 Oct 78 JN

[Text] The brother president of the Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces has received the following congratulatory cable:

Brother President and leader Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, may God preserve you:

Greetings of revolution, freedom and democracy. I am pleased and honored to express in my name and on behalf of the representatives of the Yemeni people--members of the people's Constitutent Assembly and the Assembly Secretariat--our sincerest congratulations to you and all our Yemeni people for the overwhelming victory achieved by our brave army and security forces in crushing the infiltrating elements which hold grudges against our people, their national democratic march and all their achievements and gains and which tried to drag our people into the labyrinths of conflicts and political wilderness and to trap our country in the snare of foreign plans and conspiracies which have exhausted and destroyed many Arab peoples and drowned them in chaotic conflicts.

However, God has willed that our great Yemeni people shall be spared this sorrowful pitfall, thanks to the vigilance of their brave sons in the army and security forces and the people's solidarity with you and your national and wise leadership, and their profound faith in the soundness of your national policy and complete devotion to the Yemeni people and pure Yemeni soil.

May God grant you success in protecting the edifice of Yemeni democracy and in achieving all the hopes and aspirations of the people.

[Signed] Your brother, 'Abd al-Karim 'Abdallah al-'Arashi, vice president and speaker of the People's Constituent Assembly.

ARMORED CORPS COMMANDER REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

NC160841Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0804 GMT 16 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 16 October--Quoting political circles here, the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH today says that a large number of senior officers of the YAR armed forces have been arrested in the wake of the abortive coup attempt which took place yesterday. The paper says that those arrested include the commander of the armored corps, Maj Gen Mujahid al-Kahhali.

Quoting the same sources, AS-SIYASAH adds that YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih paid a secret visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia yesterday and met with a number of Saudi officials.

An official Yemeni spokesman said yesterday that a desperate coup attempt had been foiled and that the attempt was made by agents to sow sedition and create confusion in the ranks of the sons of the Yemeni people. The source did not disclose the identity of these agents or their number but said that those who collaborated with them have been referred to the Supreme State Security Court.

INA: TRIAL OF COUP BACKERS REPORTED

JN161126Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 16 Oct 78 JN

[Text] San'a', 16 October--The INA correspondent in San'a' has learned that the principal motivators of the abortive coup attempt which took place in San'a' yesterday are: Maj Ahmad Nassar, commander of the 5th Brigade; Maj Muhsin Falah, commander of the military police force; and Maj Yahya ar-Razi, deputy commander of the central units.

The correspondent also learned that the above-mentioned persons have been tried by a military tribunal formed for this purpose. The correspondent said that another batch of those who participated in the coup attempt will be tried by the Supreme State Security Court in San'a'.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE APPOINTS NEW COMMANDERS

JN161216Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Oct 78 JN

[Decision No 26 of 1978 by the commander in chief of the armed forces]

[Text] President of the Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces:

Taking cognizance of the Permanent Constitution and Officers Service Law No 16 of 1975 and in accordance with the recommendations of the officers committee and the brother chief of staff and the interior minister, decrees:

Article 1: Lt Col Ahmad Isma'il shall be appointed commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade.

Article 2: Maj 'Abd al-Malik as-Sayyani shall be appointed commander of the central units.

Article 3: Capt Ghalib Mustafa (al-Qamish) shall be appointed commander of the military police forces.

Article 4: This decision sahll be implemented as of the date of its issuance and published in the official gazette and military publications.

Issued at the General Command on 16 October 1978.

[Signed] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER DELIVERS AS-SADAT MESSAGE

JN161325Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Oct 78 JN

[Text] The Egyptian minister of electricity and energy arrived in San'a' this morning with a message for Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, from his brother President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. The SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that the message deals with the current Arab situation and the Egyptian views toward the situation. The Egyptian minister was received at the airport by Muhammad Ahmad al-Asbahi, minister of health.

MEDIA REPORTS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ACTIVITIES ON CAMP DAVID

Assembly Debates Agreements

LD131231Y Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 11 Oct 78 p 6 LD

[Excerpts] For the second day members of the People's Assembly yesterday continued the debate on the outcome of the Camp David talks and the two frameworks for peace.

The majority [National Democratic Party] members underlined Egypt's leading role in the area, its Arab character and the sacrifices it has made. They asserted that the two agreements constitute a comprehensive solution and not a separate solution and called on the Arab leaders to rise to the level of national responsibility and assume their role in ending the Arab-Israeli conflict in the light of the positive results achieved at the Camp David summit. People's Assembly Speaker Sayyid Mar'i said that a report on the debate and the assembly's decision will be submitted to the president of the republic so that the assembly's views will be quite clear to the Egyptian negotiator.

The first to speak was Mahmud Abu Wafiyah (National Democratic Party). He said: I would like to ask the opposition, for which I have every respect, to refrain from interrupting me so that the debate will be calm as there is nothing better than calm words to communicate with the mind.

Sayyid Mar'i: Leave the matter to me and nobody will interrupt you.

Abu Wafiyah: We all agree that the Middle East problem can be solved only by war or by peace. War is made and not said. If the Arab countries can end the problem with war then it is up to them to do so; but I believe that they will find great difficulties if they follow such a course because there are two superpowers that stand together, namely the United States and Russia. It is a dead end. We must be realistic in our understanding of this.

The easiest and the shortest way in our circumstances as developing countries is to follow the road to peace as long as such peace is compatible with justice, freedom and dignity. This is what President as-Sadat has accepted, and he was supported in this acceptance by 40 million Egyptians.

I believe that the Soviet Union has no role in the Middle East except in the question of war, for it can only provide arms, but cannot bring pressure to bear on Israel. As for the United States, it is more capable of bringing pressure to bear on Israel. Therefore, the peaceful solution is the safer solution.

If there is criticism of the two agreements it is because nothing is quite perfect. Even war cannot achieve the desired results and there is no action without sacrifices. Was Egypt required to remain in the same situation indefinitely?

What has Syria offered? It has offered the Golan. But how? Sami al-Jundi, a former Syrian official in Paris and one-time minister, said in a book entitled "Arabs and Jews" that "the Golan was handed over to Israel in return for $16 million." This is what a former Syrian official said. Syria has also offered its sons to be killed in Lebanon, which is still being done up to this day.

What has Iraq offered? It provided an Iraqi Army division to take part in the war but when it reached Syrian territory it was threatened by Israeli aircraft . The division returned to Baghdad without taking part in the war.

What has Libya offered? Libya purchases Soviet arms with the Libyan people's money to be used by Russian and Cuban experts against Sudan, Egypt and Somalia or to sell them to Ethiopia.

What has Algeria offered? It has joined the rejectionist states allegedly out of desire to defend Arab nationalism. In the meantime it is fighting with Morocco.

What has the PDRY offered? It is merely a Soviet naval base.

If Jordan and Syria are serious in rejecting the agreements, we ask them to clarify their attitude toward the United States just as they clarified it toward Egypt.

What about the Palestinian organizations? Does their dependence on the Soviet Union mean that they approve of the consecration of Israeli occupation of the territories occupied in 1967? What does it mean to demand the return of Haifa, Jaffa and Tel Aviv, and how can such a demand be achieved?

Abu Wafiyah added: I would like to ask: Do you believe that 40 million Egyptians should wait indefinitely until the Palestinians agree on what they want? What we have endured is enough. We are pioneers both in war and in peace.

He said: There is a menacing danger threatening the Arab Gulf states. The communist coup in Afghanistan has begun to affect Iran. There is a certain scheme designed to extend from Afghanistan to Iran and from there to the Arab Gulf states, Aden, Ethiopia and Angola, thereby forming what is known as the red belt. The countries that the communist tide wants to dominate in this belt are countries that produce oil and important minerals all of which are exported to Western countries. Both the East and the West know where their interests lies while in the final analysis we remain lost.

Welcome to the Camp David agreemenst and salutations to the Egyptian people, makers of peace.

Speaking next, Dr Mahmud al-Qadi (Independent) said: There is no doubt that we are dealing with the most serious problem in our history for centuries, namely the question of Zionist invasion of Arab territories. It is the question of a state that has been implanted in the heart of the Arab world at the expense of an Arab people--the Palestinian people. I hope that as we debate this case we will discard our party affiliations because this is a national problem that concerns Egypt and the Arab world for generations to come.

I understand from my reading of the [parliamentary committee] report that the assembly is asked to endorse the agreements despite the reservations expressed regarding its provisions. Moreover, some of the majority members, for example, have demanded that the normalization of relations should be carried out only after withdrawal.

He added: In 1972 President as-Sadat held a closed debate with members of the People's Assembly. I said in the debate that the existing situation was the most suitable for Israel because by occupying the eastern bank of the canal it achieves its basic objectives, namely to separate the Arab east from the Arab west in order to achieve its territorial ambitions. I would reaffirm now that the agreement concluded between Egypt and Israel leads to the achievement of this objective, and in a better manner than Israel hoped for.

This is because the agreement demilitarizes almost all of Sinai and places UN forces there which will not leave without a unanimous decision by the major powers and the Security Council. It is a strange thing that UN forces should be deployed indefinitely.

I would ask the assembly speaker to permit me to appeal to the president of the republic to come to the assembly to conduct a debate with it because this is a grave matter.

Sayyid Mar'i: A point of order. President as-Sadat had already made a statement to the assembly regarding the two agreements, and freedom of discussion is guaranteed. If Dr al-Qadi insinuates that there are secret clauses in the agreement, this is out of the question because everything is quite clear and there is no secret agreement. A report on the debates of the assembly committee and a summary of the assembly's debates and resolutions will be submitted to the president. The secretariat committee has been instructed to do so.

Dr al-Qadi: Following President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem I said that there was no objection to direct negotiations, although I expressed reservations on many things: I expressed reservations regarding the identities of the negotiators, the venues for the negotiations and the conditions. I warned at that time against a separate peace with Israel. Now I can see that all the world press and all the commentators say this agreement is a separate peace and not a comprehensive peace.

Sayyid Mar'i: I have volumes of world press comment that say otherwise. If you read the provisions of the two frameworks for peace you would see otherwise.

Dr al-Qadi: What I see is that what has been agreed upon is a separate peace. I warned against the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, yet the agreement provides for such a normalization. I warned against the danger of dividing the Arab ranks.

It is true that the road to Arab solidarity is rough and difficult and involves problems. I must stress that it is the only road for us and all the Arabs in all the fields, including the military field. Although there have been mistakes on the part of all concerned the elements of success in achieving solidarity are much more than the elements of failure.

In conclusion Dr al-Qadi said: I declare my disapproval of the two agreements and of the resumption of negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

Minister of People's Assembly Affairs Hilmi 'Abd al-Akhar said: It appears that what is currently happening and the attitude of Dr al-Qadi are far apart. Dr al-Qadi is apprehensive because the demilitarized zone on the Israeli side is only 3-km wide. He does not realize that the demilitarized 3 km are in one of the most important areas where there are Israeli military settlements. Moreover, the presence of UN forces means security for Egypt as well as for Israel. Regarding negotiations on the West Bank, these will begin immediately and in parallel with the negotiations with the Egyptian side. There is a balance in the negotiations that gives strength to the Palestinian side.

Sayyid Mar'i said: At the end of the debate there will be a full statement by the government including replies to the questions raised by the members.

Mahmud Abu Wafiyah said: Dr al-Qadi has added yet another "no" to the store of "no's."

Dr al-Qadi: I say "no" to these agreements because they do not reflect what the Arab world really can do even in the present circumstances. I believe that U.S. pressures have led to this agreement and we must bring ourselves to account for the situation which we have put ourselves in at present.

Hafiz Badawi commented: We will not accept what we have just heard about U.S. pressures. I ask for the speaker's permission to comment. I have known Dr al-Qadi for many years and he is free to say whatever he likes in his own way. But I am surprised by the offensive remarks he has just made. I disagree with him in saying that the agreement is 100 percent in favor of Israel and that we have gotten nothing. We all know that Israel had always raised the slogan that the Jews are God's chosen people and their kingdom extends from the Euphrates to the Nile. In this agreement Israel has abandoned the great dream on which it was established.

Assembly Discussion Continues

NC142226Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 14 Oct 78 NC

[Text] At its session tonight, under the chairmanship of People's Assembly Deputy Speaker Dr Jamal 'Utayfi, the People's Assembly continued to discuss the report of the special committee on President as-Sadat's statement on the results of the two Camp David accords. A number of members spoke and expressed support for the results of both accords. They affirmed their support for the Egyptian negotiator in Washington, who is working to achieve peace based on justice in the area.

Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, the deputy prime minister for People's Assembly affairs, has affirmed that the Egyptian negotiator at Camp David is concentrating on the preservation of sovereignty, nonencroachement of territory and not arriving at a separate solution. He added that the two Camp David accords were reached on the basis of these principles. The essence of these accords is the Palestinian issue. He said that within this framework definite principles were drawn up which govern the agreements to be reached, whether between Egypt and Israel or between Israel and the other Arab states.

'Ubayd said that the accords have frustrated the Israeli myth and dream of expansion from the Nile to the Euphrates: the dream for which Zionism has been fighting since the dawn of the century.

The deputy prime minister said that Egypt has sacrificed efforts, sweat and the blood of martyrs for 30 years and that it is ready to give even more for the sake of the Palestinian issue. By its stand, Egypt is not bestowing favors on anyone. This sacrifice has been Egypt's fate from the beginning. In view of this, it is not much for Egypt to ask the Arab states to reciprocate love for love.

The deputy prime minister then spoke about the merits of the two accords. He said: Whatever the circumstances, agreement has been reached on the withdrawal of the Israeli military government and civilian administration from Gaza and granting the Palestinian authority the right to participate in the negotiations which will take place between Egypt, Jordan and Israel--a matter which will guarantee it continuity during the transitional phase. Moreover, agreement has also been reached on the establishment of a local Palestinian police force and on the need to conclude the negotiations on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza by the end of the transitional period and with the full participation of the Palestinian people's representatives.

Speaking about Arab Jerusalem, the deputy prime minister affirmed that it is an indivisible part of the West Bank, that the legitimate historic Arab rights should be respected and restored to the Arabs and that in the end Arab Jerusalem should be placed under Arab sovereignty with consideration being given to the special interests of the three religions in the holy city. He said that in a few days the remarks of the members on the articles of the two accords will be sent to the Egyptian negotiator in Washington, who will then take them into consideration during the negotiations.

Assembly Approves Accords

NC142142Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 14 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 14 October--At this evening's session the People's Assembly approved by an overwhelming majority the report of the special parliamentary committee on the results of the Camp David talks as outlined by the president of the republic in his statement before the People's Assembly on 2 October. The People's Assembly also approved the provisions contained in the documents on the Framework for Peace in the Middle East and the Framework for Peace Between Egypt and Israel, considering them as constituting a basis for negotiations for reaching a permanent peace and a comprehensive settlement.

After five sessions, which lasted 30 hours and during which over 40 members representing all trends spoke, the People's Assembly decided to refer the report, the deliberations and the remarks made by the members to the government so that it may submit them for consideration to the Egyptian negotiators.

The People's Assembly also decided to pass this report to the Arab and world parliaments. Seven out of the 360 members of the People's Assembly objected to the report. They are Independent members Dr Mahmud al-Qadi, Mahmud Zayyinhum, Mumtaz Nassar, Ahmad Taha and Ahmad Nasir and National Progressive Unionist Party members Khalid Muhyi ad-Din and Qubari 'Abdallah. Independent members Dr Muhammad Hilmi Murad and 'Ali Salamah abstained, but at the same time approved the continuation of the talks. They also said that they do not know whether the People's Assembly has approved the provisions of the agreement or its framework.

At the session this evening under Speaker Sayyid Mari'i, the People's Assembly resumed its debate on the report of the special committee on President as-Sadat's statement on the results of the Camp David summit. The session was attended on the part of the government by Deputy Prime Minister for People's Assembly Affairs Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, Minister of Insurance and Social Affairs Dr Amal 'Abd ar-Rahim Uthman, Minister of State for People's Assembly Affairs Counselor 'Abd al-Akhir Muhammad 'Umar 'Abd al-Akhir and Minister of State for Liaison with the Parties Ahmad Kamil al-Jauqayili.

MEDIA REACTS TO TASS COMMENTS ON MIDEAST SITUATION

Cairo Radio Remarks

NC141552Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Oct 78 NC

[Bahiyy ad-Din Shu'ayt commentary]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union has always claimed that peace is the cornerstone of its strategy. Moreover, the Soviet Union is eager to maintain detente with the United States and to prevent any crisis from exacerbating the situation between the two superpowers.

The policy of detente between Moscow and Washington has been welcomed by all the states which really care about stabilizing security in all parts of the world.

However, if we try to apply the Soviet concept of peace to the Middle East crisis, we will find that Moscow is speaking in a language completely alien to the concept of peace as it really should be. Yesterday the official TASS News Agency released a commentary warning Egypt and Israel against signing a separate agreement. TASS also said that the Middle East is very close to the borders of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries.

The fact is that Moscow is using very misleading language in its criticism of Egypt' policy. Behind this language it is hiding its hatred for Egypt's independent will as manifested by the expulsion of the Soviet experts and the abrogation of the Soviet-Egyptian treaty. We do not want to reopen the Egyptian-Soviet file, which is full of stands condemning the Soviet Union; however, we would like to recall two important events that can explain the irregularities in the Soviet Union's method of dealing with the Middle East crisis. What Moscow considers as heroism if it comes through its efforts, it considers as defeatism if it comes through someone else's efforts.

The first event is that the Kremlin leaders, following the 1967 setback, outrightly asked late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir to go to Washington because it had the solution to the Middle East crisis and said that they would support and not oppose it. The second event is that after President as-Sadat took office the Kremlin offered to arrange a meeting between him and Golda Meir in Tashkent so that the two could discuss a settlement of the Middle East crisis. President as-Sadat rejected this plan in form and substance because he could not sit down with the Israeli prime minister while he was in a weak position. Now that political conditions in the Middle East have changed following the October victory, and now that the Arab people have regained their self-confidence and have been able to achieve what they could not achieve for 30 years, the Soviet Union comes out to warn against the signing of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel in Washington.

The prevarications contained in the TASS statement do not arouse surprise but ridicule. We do not want to stop every 5 minutes to answer Moscow and its agents in the area in order to tell them that since the 1973 war and until the signing of the two Camp David agreements Egypt has refused to sign a separate agreement with Israel. The second document defining the framework for peace between Egypt and Israel complements the first document defining the general framework for peace in the Middle East.

From the first moments of the talks now underway in Washington, the Egyptian delegation explained that progress on questions pertaining to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the removal of all obstacles blocking an agreement on ways of dealing with the Palestine problem must run parallel with the progress achieved concerning Israel's withdrawal from Sinai. The Egyptian delegation further explained that the establishment of normal relations between Egypt and Israel requires that the two states be convinced that they are working together for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. This measure is primarily linked with progress on the Palestine issue.

AL-AHRAM Criticizes TASS

NC141002Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0822 GMT 14 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 14 October--The Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM today strongly criticizes the Soviet Union's attitude toward the Lebanese crisis and the Middle East situation. The paper says that the Soviet Union wants to play any role in the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

AL-AHRAM was commenting on the recent TASS statement on the situation in Lebanon and the agency's warning against the signing of a peace agreement in Washington. The paper says: The Soviet Union is now warning that it will not remain silent over the conflagrant situation in Lebanon. Where was the Soviet Union when Israel attacked southern Lebanon and occupied it?

The paper wonders why the Soviet Union is now censuring Egypt for concluding a peace agreement with Israel when the Soviet Union was the first to propose arranging a meeting in Tashkent between Golda Me'ir and President as-Sadat.

The paper adds: Even worse, has the Soviet Union forgotten the advice the Soviet ambassador in Cairo gave to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry following the 1967 war "about the need for reaching an understanding with the Americans?"

Concluding its comment, AL-AHRAM says: In the comment it carried yesterday TASS revealed the secret of all this storm which the Soviet Union is now raising over the Camp David talks and the Washington talks. This secret is the fact that Moscow is isolated from the peace-making process in the Middle East.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON AS-SADAT-NUMAYRI DISCUSSIONS

NC142240Y Cairo Mena in Arabic 2215 GMT 14 Oct 78 NC

[14 October statement issued in Ismailia by President Anwar as-Sadat's press spokesman, Sa'd Zaghlul Nassar]

[Text] Ismailia, 14 October--Presidents Anwar as-Sadat and Ja'far Numayri held a 90-minute meeting during which they reached an understanding on the latest developments in the Middle East and relations between the two countries. President as-Sadat explained to President Numayri the two Camp David accords, saying that the first accord is a framework for a comprehensive settlement and the second is on a solution between Egypt and Israel.

President as-Sadat explained to President Numayri a fact that has been emphasized by the Egyptian negotiator in Washington, namely, that Gaza and the West Bank, exactly like Sinai, are negotiable. He also explained the latest developments in the discussions of the Egyptian delegation in Washington.

President Numayri explained in detail to President as-Sadat his recent trip to the United States and some European states. The two presidents agreed to continue contacts on any new developments in the Middle East issue.

President Numayri and the accompanying delegation left Ismailia for Cairo at 2200 at the end of his 90-minute discussions with President as-Sadat.

President as-Sadat insisted on accompanying President Numayri and his delegation from his resthouse to the airport.

OPPOSITION PARTY STATEMENT ASSAILS CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

Part One

LD121405Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 10 Oct 78 p 18 LD

[Text] The Secretariat of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG] Party has issued an analytical statement on the party's attitude toward the Camp David accords following its extraordinary meeting on 25 September 1978. The statement, parts of which were reported earlier by news agencies, is based on the outcome of studies and discussions by the political committees, the followup and emergencies committee and the provincial secretariats.

We serialize hereunder the text of the statement in view of its importance:

All Egyptians are today called upon to take a most serious decision that will determine the fate of Egypt and the Arab homeland for many generations to come. At the conclusion of the Camp David conference President as-Sadat signed two documents: the first was called "Framework for Peace in the Middle East" and the second "Framework for a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel."

The state information media trumpted the news to the Arab people in Egypt, claiming that by signing the two documents Egypt had achieved a decisive step toward the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace and that the liberation of Egyptian and Arab land and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people had become possible for the first time since the 1967 defeat and within specific periods of time.

Although the agreement on the framework of peace between Egypt and Israel pledges to return Sinai to Egypt--which is a basic demand by all the nationalist forces--in fact the evacuation of Israeli forces from Egyptian territory is being effected on terms that must be closely examined.

The first condition constitutes a violation of the national interests and Egyptian sovereignty. In fact, the document on "The General Framework for Peace in the Middle East" includes unacceptable concessions regarding the Palestinian problem--the crux and the core of the conflict--as well as with regard to the national dimensions of the conflict as a whole. These concessions would make the goal of peace more distant rather than bring it nearer and expose the area to further explosions and disturbances rather than doing otherwise.

First, the agreement does not achieve for Egypt the restoration of its full sovereignty. The most important point on which the official media focus is that the Camp David agreements have guaranteed the withdrawal of Israeli forces to Egypt's historical boundaries in Sinai and, consequently, Egypt has restored its full sovereignty on all its territories. However, this conclusion is not compatible with reality for many reasons, some of which are stated below:

1. With regard to security guarantees: If we assume that the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai is bound to be coupled with security guarantees, then these guarantees must be of a reciprocal nature for both parties. Otherwise, security will be provided for one party at the expense of the other and, consequently, of the sovereignty of the other party. This minimal condition was incorporated in the plan drawn up by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and submitted at the Camp David meetings.

The plan provided for the establishment of demilitarized zones on both sides of the borders as well as the stationing of UN forces on both sides, the establishment of early-warning stations on a reciprocal basis, the determination of the types of weapons held by the countries party to the agreement and their arms systems, and accession by the countries party to the agreement to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

However, the Egyptian negotiator at the Camp David talks did not adhere to these terms and in the documents issued at the end of negotiations he agreed that the demilitarized zones and early-warning stations be set up only in Sinai without making it conditional that similar measures be taken in Israeli territory. He also agreed on the stationing of UN forces in Sinai with only UN observers being stationed in Israel. The withdrawal of the UN forces from Sinai is not subject to a decision by the Egyptian leadership. Rather, such forces can be withdrawn only with the unanimous approval of the five permanent members of the Security Council, which means that the presence of UN forces in Sinai is permanent and not limited to a specific period of time.

The Egyptian negotiator did not adhere to the term defining the types of weapons held by the parties and their arms systems despite the fact that Israel is undeniably militarily superior. The Egyptian negotiator also did not adhere to the condition regarding the need for the parties to accede to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty despite the fact that Israel is the only party to the conflict possessing a nuclear bomb.

The violation of the condition of equality and reciprocal treatment with regard to security guarantees becomes even more striking if we take into consideration the fact that the whole of Sinai, including those parts which Egypt restored by force of arms in the glorious battles of 1973, will be subject to limited armament and reduced sovereignty. It has been decided that the demilitarized zone in which Egypt cannot have any military presence whatsoever should extend along the length of Sinai in a band ranging between 20 and 40 kilometers from Egypt's eastern international borders, to which is to be added a zone covering most of Sinai as far as the straits in which there will only be three border patrol battalions.

Finally, a 50-kilometer-wide zone east of the canal and the Gulf of Suez will be subject to limited armament and not a single army division [firqah] will be allowed in it [sentence as published]. These arms limitations do not apply to the Israeli side except to a nominal strip--only 3 kilometers wide--along the borders with Egypt. An Israeli military presence in this narrow strip in the immediate vicinity of the Egyptian territories is permitted up to four battalions.

The agreement does not define the location of the early-warning stations in Sinai or the identity of those who will operate them. It is understood that early-warning stations now exist in the straits and are being operated by Americans, Israelis and Egyptians.

The agreement also stipulates that Israel should evacuate the airfields it built near Al-'Arish, Rafah, Ra's an-Naqab, and Sharm ash-Shaykh and that these airfields will be used only for civilian purposes, including potential commercial use by all countries, including Israel. In fact, not many countries have any interest in using airfields located in the Sinai Desert for civilian and commercial purposes, as Israel has.

U.S. sources said that these airfields will be used for training in air navigation. The United States has undertaken to defray the cost of building two air bases for Israel in the Negev Desert a short distance from the Egyptian borders, each costing $500 million.

Thus Israel, despite the evacuation of its airfields in Sinai, will maintain its air control of it, particularly since Sinai will be completely free of Egyptian military airfields.

Therefore, it becomes clear that Egypt's military borders will actually stand at the Suez Canal. Thus for the first time in history Egypt will have isolated military borders which are quite distant from its international political borders. This is not a temporary situation limited to a specific period of time but has the character of permanence, something which does not apply to Israel in the same agreement. Moreover, this is a violation of Egyptian security in the interest of Israeli security. It is also an infringement of Egyptian sovereignty. Indeed, it is the implementation of Carter's idea that Israel should have two types of borders: Political borders and separate defensible military borders. The latter borders extend into the interior of the territories of the adjacent Arab countries and infringe upon their sovereignty.

2. With regard to specific periods of time in the agreement: Under the agreement the Egyptian Government will sign a peace treaty with Israel within a period not exceeding 3 months while the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Egyptian territory will be completed within a period not exceeding 3 years.

The Israeli forces will be evacuated from Sinai in two stages. The first stage extends along a line from Al-'Arish in the north to Ra's Muhammad in the south over a period ranging from 3 to 9 months from the date of the signing of the peace treaty. Following the completion of the first stage of withdrawal Egypt will undertake to establish natural relations with Israel including: complete recognition involving diplomatic, economic and cultural relations, the ending of the economic boycott, the lifting of restrictions of the movement of goods and people and mutual protection of citizens in accordance with the provisions of the law.

This means that Egyptian-Israeli relations will be quite normalized and that Israel will have an embassy in Cairo more than 2 years before the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai.

It is worth noting that up to mid-1977 President as-Sadat often declared that the normalization of relations with Israel and the exchange of diplomatic relations with it was absolutely out of the question and had to wait for another generation at least, that is, until the bitterness and hatred of 30 years of wars and calamities are forgotten.

It is a fact that rules of international law for the establishment of peace provides for the prevention of wars and respect for borders but do not make it conditional upon the establishment of diplomatic, cultural, economic and other relations, which are the essence of sovereign powers. But in response to President Carter's insistence, President as-Sadat committed himself to the idea that it was possible to consider the normalization of relations with Israel, but not before 5 years had elapsed following the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem on 19 November 1977 constituted a basic change in that the direct dealing with Israeli leaders on Israeli territory indicated that some kind of normalization of relations was likely regardless of the progress in the peace negotiations. Now this concept on the part of the Egyptian Government has been established through the Camp David agreements in that the Egyptian negotiator has committed himself to signing a peace treaty with Israel before withdrawal operations begin and will establish diplomatic relations with Israel while part of Egyptian territory is still occupied, not to mention the rest of the occupied Arab territories and the rights of the Palestinian people.

Under such an "Egyptian-Israeli" peace treaty Egypt can break diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with any country in the world with the exception of Israel since such a severance of relations would mean the abolition of the peace treaty.

The intention here is that, diplomatically, Egypt is obliged to congratulate Israel on its national day, the annual anniversary of the establishment of Israel on 15 May, even during those years when Israel is still occupying Egyptian territories and at a time when Egypt's diplomatic relations are broken with five Arab countries. There is no doubt that such an obligation represents contempt for Egyptian dignity as well as a violation of Egyptian sovereignty.

Part Two

LD131539Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 11 Oct 78 p 18 LD

[Text] 3. The right of passage through Egyptian territory which Israel will gain:

The Camp David agreement provides for the free passage of Israeli ships in the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal and for the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba to be regarded as international routes open to navigation, overland passage and overflight. It also provides for the construction of a highway between Sinai and Jordan adjacent to Elat on which freedom of passage is guaranteed for both Egypt and Jordan.

Whereas freedom of passage through the Suez Canal is guaranteed by an international agreement, namely the 1889 Constantinople Agreement, to consider the Straits of Sinai and the Gulf of Aqaba as open international routes is a new right which Israel gains at least in regard to the positions in which this right clashes with Egypt's sovereignty over its territorial waters.

What is more important still is the stipulation in the agreement regarding the construction of a highway linking Sinai with Jordan near Elat and guaranteeing freedom of passage on it to both Egypt and Jordan. It might be said that this clause is in response to Egypt's demand for a link between Egypt and the Arab east. However, none of the three parties to the Camp David talks has the right to speak on behalf of Jordan. Consequently, the commitment created by this clause means the construction of a highway linking Elat to the Suez Canal via the Mitla Pass. This gives rise to the question of the real benefits that Egypt and its industry, trade and tourism will obtain from such a road which, according to present indications, will be of practical benefit to Israel's economy, trade and tourism. We also wonder about the significance of the passage of this road through the Mitla Pass, which is known for its military and strategic importance for the defense of Egypt.

4. Implications of normalizing relations with Israel for Egyptian sovereignty:

The normalization of Egyptian relations with Israel under the circumstances in which Israel maintains its present superiority will have grave implications and far-reaching repercussions on all aspects of Egyptian life. Since the establishment of the State of Israel Egyptian strategy has always been based on the grounds that it is Egypt's principal enemy. Now in the light of the Camp David agreements and by merely signing the peace treaty Israel will become a state with special and distinguished relations with Egypt, relations that cannot be tampered with without violating the treaty provisions.

It is sufficient to underline the extent of the change that the signing of a treaty with Israel in this manner will bring about to point to the following salient facts:

A. From the political aspect:

The signing of the treaty with Israel means the violation of the Joint Arab Defense Pact, that is the present Arab military solidarity based on the fact that Israel is the common enemy. The separate signing of this treaty in the face of opposition by the other Arab countries consitutes a violation of this pact, of the principles of the Arab League and of all aspects of joint Arab action. This means causing a radical change in all the dimensions of the political map of the area.

B. The abolition of the economic boycott of Israel will take place at a time when Egypt is facing economic isolation by the Arabs. This means jeopardizing the very essence of Egyptian economic development since such development cannot be achieved without Arab integration. There is no more chance for Egypt to obtain Arab aid for armament or for the purposes of defense or war. It is to be noted that all the Arab countries have refrained from supporting the Camp David agreements, including Morocco, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the Emirates. In fact, most of these countries have expressed their disapproval of the conditions of the Camp David agreements, and the opposition to the agreements is not confined to the rejectionist forces and the countries forming the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. We must recall that more than 1.5 million Egyptians are now working in the Arab countries. If we estimate that each of these supports an average of three persons, then some 5 million Egyptians depend in their daily lives on income from the Arab countries. This is to say nothing about Arab loans, investments and aid and their vital importance to the Egyptian economy as a whole. It is possible to imagine the heavy burdens that will fall on the Egyptian economy if all the Arab countries or even some of them apply an economic boycott to Egypt as they do to Israel.

It must also be noted that under the slogan of peace and normal relations and in accordance with its agreements with Egypt Israel is looking forward to playing the role it had for long dreamed of playing, namely the role of general agent to multinational monopolies in the Arab homeland. Israel is seeking to isolate the Egyptian economy from the rest of the Arab economy and to strike at the efforts for economic integration between the Arab countries in order to turn the Arabs into merely a labor force and consumers of Israeli products. Israel is seeking to dominate the Arab economy and use Egypt as a passage to it relying on the world monopolies that give it unlimited support.

We must realize that because of its military superiority, its organic links with the United States and the Western countries and the support it receives from world organizations and bodies Israel cannot possibly place its know-how and resources at the service of Egypt and the Egyptians as some are imagining. Most probably and naturally it will place all this at the service of insuring the flow of Arab oil to the West, securing the continued flow of Jewish immigration to Israel, exploiting technological progress in the area and using Egypt in order to infiltrate the various parts of the Arab world. Most probably the interests of a small parasitic local faction that has no loyalty to the country and which hopes to become wealthier through deals of local plundering will agree with the interests of the expansionist ambitions of Israel and of the international monopolies backing it. All this would result in grave damage to the interests of several productive capitalist factions in the industrial and agricultural fields which in turn will result in Egyptian skilled workers suffereing the greatest damage.

In a statement to the U.S. television network ABC Ezer Weizman said in commenting on the Camp David agreements that "Israel must maintain a strong army so that the road to peace will be irreversible. It must also be said that if we succeed in establishing relations with Egypt based on trust and free from tension along with economic and tourist relations and freedom of passage, this would be exactly equal to having control of the territories we need to defend ourselves."

What Israel is trying to achieve is to reshape the map of the area under Israeli hegemony and in its capacity as an old form of colonialism as well as a new form. The challenge that Zionism now represents encompasses territorial expansion in the Arab lands and economic domination of the Arab economy with its vast natural and manpower resources.

Under the aegis of economic openness the Egyptian state is trusting the Egyptial economy to the multinational companies that have close ties with world Zionism. In the coming days this phenomenon, which will seek to spread from the Egyptian economy to the Arab economy in general, will become even more confirmed.

C. The cultural aspect:

Cairo will be the door through which racist Zionist culture will pass to the area with all its contradictions with Arab, Islamic and Christian culture. Egypt will have to rewrite the history and the national culture being taught to its children at schools and in universities in order to introduce Israel, the new friendly state, to the conscience of Egyptians in open defiance of patriotic, national and religious feelings. At the Camp David signing ceremony Menahem Begin surprised us with talk about his forefathers who built the pyramids. We do not know what he will surprise us with in the future about the feats of his forefathers and the glories of his contemporaries, who will not be content with the pyramids. We still recall the state of greater Israel that extends from the Euphrates to the Nile.

The separate solution:

The Egyptian negotiator attached only one condition to the peace treaty with Israel, the condition regarding Israeli settlements in Sinai. It is a condition that concerns the very essence of Egyptian territory. [paragraph continues]

The negotiator did not attach any other condition to the treaty whether with regard to Jordan's participation in the negotiations--Jordan being a party which, despite its absence, Camp David considered indespensible for solving the Palestinian problem--or to dealing with any other aspect of the conflict. (Absolutely nothing was decided on the problems of Jerusalem and the Golan).

Furthermore, the agreement regarding Egypt is to be implemented within a specified time separate from implementation in the West Bank and Gaza. The agreement commits Israel to total withdrawal from Egypt within a maximum period of 3 years, whereas the agreement also stipulates a maximum period of 3 years for dealing with the question of the West Bank and Gaza, that is the establishment of self-rule in this area. This means separating Egypt from the other aspects of the conflict, including the Palestinian problem, not only in regard to the commitments of the parties to Camp David but also in regard to the time frame of the agreement.

USAMAH AL-BAZ DISCUSSES WASHINGTON NEGOTIATIONS

NC152020Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1910 GMT 15 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 October--Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and member of the Egyptian delegation to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations in Washington, has said that the task of these negotiations is to draw up the framework for peace between Egypt and Israel in the form of a treaty to be signed by the two sides within weeks. However, he added that it is difficult to imagine that the discussion will not touch upon the Palestinian aspect of the problem. We consider it to be the essence and core of the dispute because the framework for peace between Egypt and Israel is part of the comprehensive framework which basically deals with the Palestinian issue.

In a statement to the Egyptian magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF, to be published in tomorrow's edition, Dr al-Baz said: Progress must be made on the question of the West Bank and Gaza during the coming few weeks because we are determined that parallel progress be made on both fronts to provide the opportunity for the fraternal Palestinian people to begin moving to end the Israeli occupation and military rule.

Al-Baz said there is no truth whatsoever to reports reiterated by some people that everything is ready and agreed upon and all that we have to do in Washington is to approve something on which "understanding" has already been reached. This idea, Al-Baz said, is basically wrong because since the Camp David discussions ended, there have been no discussions on the objective aspects of the accords. The only thing that was discussed was the venue and time for the negotiations.

Dr Usamah al-Baz strongly denied that there were any secret agreements that have not been disclosed. He said everything that was agreed upon was placed within the frameworks of the Camp David accords. He said that the points on which there were differences were tackled through exchanges of message which dealt with all aspects of the subject.

Meanwhile, Dr Al-Baz threw some light on the resignation of Egyptian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Kamil during the Camp David conference. He said that the resignation was not connected with objection to "the framework of peace" between Egypt and Israel, but was due to differences over the definition of the alternatives to achieve the Egyptian and Arab strategic goals. Al-Baz said that the resignation in effect reflected exasperation with the general Israeli position: It was a protest against the Israeli position on some points and not an objection to the Egyptian position. Moreover, Mr Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil had left his post for health reasons some time ago.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN TO VISIT USSR 16 OCTOBER

JN141820Y Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Oct 78 JN

[Text] A responsible source in the Royal Hashemite Court has stated that His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Her Highness Princess Tharwat will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union from 16 to 23 October in response to an official invitation from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During the visit his highness and the delegation accompanying him will hold talks with senior Soviet officials on strengthening the friendly ties and joint cooperation between the two countries.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL

JN141547Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1538 GMT 14 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 14 October--Saudi Minister of Foreign Affairs His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Amman this evening on a visit to Jordan during which he will meet with a number of high-ranking officials.

His highness told a JNA correspondent that his visit to Jordan comes within the framework of continuous contacts and coordination between Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Prince al-Faysal was received at Amman airport by Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs; Zaki al-Qusus, the Foreign Ministry general secretary; the police director of the capital and Saudi Embassy staff members in Amman.

Meets With Husayn

JN141925Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Oct 78 JN

[Text] This evening His Majesty King Husayn met in the Royal Hashemite Court with Saudi Minister of Foreign Affairs His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Kamal Adham, His Majesty King Khalid's adviser.

At the meeting they exchanged views on the developments taking place in the Arab area and means of joint action to achieve Arab coordination and cooperation in the current stage and to insure continued steadfastness and the achievement of the common goals.

AR-RA'Y VIEWS SAUNDERS' FORTHCOMING VISIT

JN160646Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 16 Oct 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Vis-a-Vis the U.S. Answers," AR-RA'Y gives the following comment: Harold Saunders, assistant U.S. secretary of state, is due in Amman today as an envoy of President Jimmy Carter to convey to His Majesty King Husayn the U.S. answers to the Jordanian questions that were raised by his majesty to Vance following the signing of the Camp David agreements.

The statements of the State Department spokesman imply that President Carter's envoy will exert his efforts to convince Jordan to join the peace talks. Saunders' visit to Amman is part of the dialog between the two countries and is a U.S. contribution to clarifying President Carter's answers to his majesty's questions.

AMMAN HOPES U.S. ANSWERS WILL SUPPORT JUST PEACE

JN152241Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Oct 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The U.S. President has said that he has completed his answers to His Majesty King Husayn's questions concerning the right of the Palestinians to determine their future and return to Arab Jerusalem, and regarding complete Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank.

His Majesty King Husayn disclosed in his latest pan-Arab speech that during the Camp David summit conference he sent detailed clarifications of Jordan's stand to Presidents Carter and As-Sadat. These clarifications preclude ambiguity and again explain the Jordanian stand with complete clarity. King Husayn also warned of the gravity of covering up the substantial differences between the Arab and Israeli stands with vague statements and frameworks that do not clearly tackle the problem.

Contrary to what Jordan had expected and waited for, the Camp David resolutions ignored the detailed clarifications of His Majesty King Husayn. Because Jordan supports a just peace and the establishment of a just settlement of the Palestine question and the conflict that resulted from and is continuing because of it, and since Jordan has made and is making efforts to save the people, the Arab land and the cause of peace, Jordan will not relinquish its principles and the pride and heritage of its Arab nation. Jordan started a serious dialog with the United States aimed at clarifying various aspects of the U.S. stand on a comprehensive solution. Jordan is seeking to rectify the bases on which action is continuing to achieve a just settlement and peace in the area.

Until the answers of the U.S. President to His Majesty King Husayn arrive, Jordan, as a state committed to well-known pan-Arab goals and with a knowledge of the Israeli enemy's plans and his actions, reaffirms the need for the U.S. answers to be associated with a clear commitment that the end of the road will insure the principles of a just settlement on which the Arabs and the world community have concurred.

We hope that the U.S. answers will not be identical to the comprehensive framework agreement, which ignored the basic principles and which led to Jordan's doubts and questions to the U.S. administration, the third partner to the Camp David resolutions. We also hope that President Carter's answers to His Majesty King Husayn will not come within the framework of the international view that the Arabs must be patient and realistic, that acceptance by the Arab parties of self-rule for the sons of the occupied land will sow the seed of a growing national Palestinian entity which Israel will not stand up against when it matures in the coming years, and that this will necessarily lead to self-determination and Israeli withdrawal. We hope that the U.S. answers to His Majesty King Husayn's questions will support the requirements of a just and comprehensive peace, will be committed to the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and will emphasize one of the most important principles of the United Nations, that is, the inadmissibility of acquiring the lands of others by force as outlined in the introduction of Security Council Resolution 242.

PREMIER CHAIRS OCCUPIED LAND AFFAIRS OFFICE MEETING

JN151836Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran presided over a meeting today in the Executive Office of Occupied Land Affairs. The meeting was attended by Ahmad Tugan, chairman of the Royal Committee on Jerusalem Affairs; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, information minister and chairman of the Executive Office of Occupied Land Affairs; and a number of senior officials in charge of Palestinian affairs.

The conferees discussed the implementation of the directives outlined in the pan-Arab speech which His Majesty King Husayn made on 10 October concerning the government's action to broaden the framework of consultations with the brother Palestinians, particularly those in the occupied land, so as to strengthen their steadfastness and to coordinate constructive action with them to face the requirements of the coming stage.

They also discussed his majesty's speech as it concerns Jordan's commitment not to impose any Jordanian opinions or stands related to the Palestinian people's future. They also discussed the means to liberate the Palestinian's land and Jordan's continued material and moral support for them.

AR-RA'Y VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF BAGHDAD SUMMIT

JN131218Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 13 Oct 78 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "Decisions Expected From the Summit"]

[Text] The second stage of the Camp David conference began in Washington yesterday to formulate the necessary bases for establishing peace between Egypt and Israel in accordance with the components of the framework of peace agreement. At a time when the principal parties to the conflict continue to be ignored, as is evidenced by the beginning of bilateral negotiations without any attention being paid or importance alloted to the general peace framework, something which has not been approved by the Arabs and Palestinians, it appears that the convening of the summit conference in Baghdad at the end of this month will not any way influence the determination of the three Camp David partners to implement the decisions they agreed on during the past month.

Despite the grave consequences resulting from Egypt's exclusion from the Arab-Zionist struggle arena--with Israel having won its own peace at the expense of the central cause and of other issues in the conflict--the forthcoming Arab summit conference acquires extreme importance on the pan-Arab and Palestinian levels because it will be a conference with the task of facing the moment of truth with courage and frankness by all participating Arab leaders.

Therefore, what is required from this conference and from the Arab foreign ministers when they prepare the summit's agenda is to study with great care His Majesty King Husayn's speech to the nation last Tuesday. This is because the speech constitutes a general framework of a Jordanian political working paper, and because the fate of the Palestinian cause and the vital pan-Arab interests will depend on the decisions Jordan takes on current issues. Therefore, much is required from Arab leaders at their forthcoming meeting. Their decisions must rise to the required level so as to enable them to deal with the new facts imposed by Camp David on the Arab area.

SPEAKER AL-AS'AD RETURNS FROM DAMASCUS

NC131740Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Kamil al-As'ad returned from Damascus tonight. In Damascus, he held a meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad and some Syrian officials.

Answering questions from newsmen, Speaker al-As'ad said that the discussions which took place between Their Excellencies Presidents Ilyas Sarkis and Hafiz al-Asad dealt with various solutions in light of various facts and possibilities. As a result of my discussions with His Excellency President al-Asad, I emphasize that it is necessary to make the difficult choice which would end the security tragedy in Lebanon. Putting a final end to this tragedy and the implementation of any security plan require the preparation and implementation of a long-term political plan which would prevent the recurrence of tragedies in the future. It is my opinion that the will and ability to do so are there. Today, we look upon the responsible Arab conference which will be held on Sunday hoping that, within the framework of joint Arab responsibility, this conference will be able to adopt practical and applicable recommendations and resolutions.

At 1730 Al-As'ad went to the palace where he briefed President Sarkis on his consultations in Damascus.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES IRAQI AMBASSADOR, AL-JUMAYYIL

NC131216Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Oct 78 NC

[Text] At 1000 today President Ilyas Sarkis received the Iraqi ambassador to Lebanon, Qasim as-Samawi, who conveyed a message to him from Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr.

At 1030 the president of the republic received Pierre al-Jumayyil. After the meeting, which lasted until 1130, Pierre al-Jumayyil expressed his hope that the Arab world will understand Lebanon's position better because our present conditions cannot continue. Al-Jumayyil appealed to Arab brothers and friends to help Lebanon. He said: Let this be the final stage during which serious, practical and sound measures are adopted.

At 1145 His Excellency President Sarkis received Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the personal envoy of UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim, who arrived in Beirut from Damascus after meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad. The prince will later leave Beirut for Geneva.

Al-Jumayyil Makes Statement

NC141630Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 14 Oct 78 NC

[Text] A meeting held at the presidential palace in B'abda between the president of the republic and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil ended 20 minutes ago.

After the meeting, Al-Jumayyil told newsmen: It is in the interest of Lebanon and Syria and the Arabs that the Lebanese issue must be dealt with in depth, otherwise ruination will befall everyone. He said: They should not level accusations against others. If Arabs do not deal with this problem in depth, they should realize that a Lebanese problem will emerge in addition to the Palestinian problem. This will be the greatest tragedy for Arabs, Lebanon and the world as well, because it would be a pity for the world to lose Lebanon. This issue must be dealt with in depthy and not with tranquilizers; otherwise there will be a catastrophe.

As for us, however, we emphasize that we support President Sarkis with all our efforts. He represents legitimacy and this country--like any small country--cannot survive without legitimacy. When I say legitimacy, I do not mean it in the classical sense, but in every sense of the word, because the word legitimacy has become commonplace.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil had arrived at B'abda palace at 1600 today and met with President Ilyas Sarkis. They reviewed political and security developments and the measures that are to be discussed at the Arab foreign ministers conference which will convene under President Ilyas Sarkis at Bayt ad-Din palace tomorrow.

VOL: AL-HUSS SAYS SYRIANS NOT TO WITHDRAW FROM AL-HADATH

NC131533Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 13 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss stated that the presence of elements of the Lebanese Army in the Al-Hadath area aims at guaranteeing security along B'abda road. He added that this decision was adopted a long time ago. Al-Huss explained that the presence of elements of the Lebanese Army will not be followed by a withdrawal of Syrian forces from their positions there.

Al-Hadath Deployment Completed

NC141440Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The deployment of army forces in their scheduled positions in the Al-Hadath-B'abda area was completed this morning without any difficulties worth mentioning.

An official military source stated that for the purpose of the army's deployment in the area is primarily to insure access to the presidential palace, reestablish reassurance and calm in the Al-Hadath-B'abda area and prevent armed manifestations in order to restore normalcy to the area after the return to it of the evacuees.

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR MEETS AL-HUSS, PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

NC141232Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Oct 78 NC

[Text] At 1230 today, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss received new U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon John Dean on the occasion of the ambassador's presentation of his credentials.

After the visit, Ambassador Dean said: My visit to Prime Minister al-Huss was occasioned by my assumption of my duties in Lebanon. Asked if he had conveyed a message from his government to the prime minister, Ambassador Dean said: I did not convey any message. The discussions during the meeting dealt with the current situation.

ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENS AT BAYT AD-DIN

Prime Minister Makes Statement

NC151323Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss arrived at Bayt ad-Din palace at 1410 today. On entering the palace, Prime Minister al-Huss made the following statement in answer to questions from newsmen:

[Begin Al-Huss recording] We have high hopes that these meetings will produce positive results that will help Lebanon overcome its ordeal and restore security to this country and reassurance to the Lebanese citizens. On this occasion we thank all the states that are participating in this conference for all the efforts they are making for Lebanon. [end recording]

Sarkis, Butrus, Khuri Arrive

NC150950Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 Oct 78 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis arrived in Bayt ad-Din palace at 1000 today, accompanied by Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus and army commander Gen Victor Khuri.

At 1600 today, President Sarkis will preside over the conference of foreign ministers of the Arab states participating in and supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces. The conference will discuss the Lebanese situation and all its aspects and will seek to find a comprehensive solution to the current crisis.

Sarkis Opens Conference

NC151653Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Oct 78 NC

[Text] At 1750 today President Ilyas Sarkis opened the conference of foreign ministers of the Arab states providing troops and funds for the Arab Deterrent Forces.

President Sarkis delivered a speech at the opening session, which was a closed session. We will provide you with the speech when we receive it from the national news agency.

The conference was scheduled to open at 1600 today. However, some delegations were delayed in arriving at the Bayt ad-Din palace, and the opening session was postponed for a time.

The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Syria arrived in Bayt ad-Din from Damascus at 1730 today. In Damascus, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah met with President Hafiz al-Asad in the presence of Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The Kuwaiti minister handed President al-Asad a private letter from Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Habir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. The letter deals with the current situation in the area and in Lebanon.

Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Bayt ad-Din accompanied by Syrian Army Chief of Staff Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi. On arrival at Bayt ad-Din palace, newsmen asked Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam whether there will be a joint Saudi-Syrian stand at the conference. Khaddam said: We always have joint stands. He added: We have joint stands based on Arab solidarity and unity.

President Addresses Conference

NC152145Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 15 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The conference of the foreign ministers of the Arab states participating in and financing the Arab Deterrent Forces will resume its activities at Bayt ad-Din palace tomorrow morning under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis.

President Sarkis opened the conference. He expressed welcome and gratitude to the delegations that have come to Lebanon to participate in the conference.

In his address President Sarkis reviewed the importance of the conference as far as Lebanon is concerned. He stressed the priorities which must receive the attention of the conferees, especially the security situation and the need to deal with it in a practical and effective manner--particularly because the current deterioration in the security situation is connected to a large extent with the inability of everyone concerned to implement the Riyadh resolutions.

In his address President Ilyas Sarkis referred to the grave results of the recent events and the consequent loss of life and property and the abandonment of the homes of hundreds of thousands of Lebanese.

The president called on the representatives of the states participating in the conference to exert more efforts to deal with all aspects of the Lebanese issue in an intelligent manner in order to forestall great perils which will victimize not only Lebanon, but all of Lebanon's sisters as well. President Sarkis concluded by saying that all Lebanese people pin great hopes on the success of the conference. He called on the conferees not to frustrate these hopes.

Syrians, Lebanese, Saudis Meet

JN160952Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 16 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Beirut--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss, Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Syrian chief of staff Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi, who are attending the conference of foreign ministers of the Arab countries participating in and supporting the deterrent forces, had an unofficial meeting in Beirut this morning.

Following the meeting, Khaddam made the following statement: The conference will continue its work to achieve a just and even-handed solution to the Lebanese crisis. He asserted that the solution, which is wanted by all parties, emanates from the keenness to preserve Lebanon's integral unity and independence.

The conference of foreign ministers of the Arab countries participating in and supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces is due to resume its work in Bayt ad-Din today. The foreign ministers concluded their first 4-hour meeting last night.

In another development, hireling Camille Sham'un rejected the aforementioned conference. He confirmed the rejection of the agent traitors of any Arab efforts to solve the Lebanese crisis. Sham'un made his statements at a time when the Arab press is urging the conference and President Sarkis to adopt a strict and overt position toward the military alliance between the gangs of collusion and the Zionist enemy. The press calls for dissolving the armed militias and ending their provocative acts and crimes.

Saudi Ambassador Discusses Conference

NC151741Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Newsmen asked Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir about the atmosphere of the conference prior to its convocation. He said: God willing, everything will be all right. As a matter of fact, we made every effort to prepare the atmosphere psychologically and mentally so that the conference could be successful. I believe everything I have seen and experienced indicates that there will be a relaxation soon and that everyone comprehends the Lebanese situation and is ready to contribute to the success of the conference.

Asked if he has a political plan to submit following his calls on Lebanese leaders, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said: Actually there is no truth in this. I was surprised by reports about a plan which I supposedly reported to the Lebanese leaders. There was a review of the atmosphere of the talks which took place in Jidda [between President Sarkis and Saudi officials]. I also conveyed Saudi Arabia's opinion that this conference is a golden opportunity for Lebanon. At the same time, I wanted to hear from the leaders of various Lebanese communities about their remarks, wishes and desires, so that all these opinions and views can be combined in a single formula to be submitted to the conference. This was in fact the main task of my calls on Lebanese leaders. Regarding reports on the existence of a Saudi working paper or plan, that is not true and I did not submit any proposals.

Asked whether there will be a summit conference of the Arab states providing troops and funds to the Arab Deterrent Forces following the foreign ministers conference, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said: That is unlikely. In any event, I have no information about that.

Asked whether he will demand that the Sudanese contingent be kept in Lebanon, he said: We may make such a demand. Asked whether other Arab forces will join the deterrent forces, he said: Why should we anticipate events? We must be optimistic.

Further on Arab Conference

NC151919Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The Bayt ad-Din conference began its first closed session under President Ilyas Sarkis about 2 hours ago. At 1750 today President Sarkis opened the conference of the foreign ministers of the Arab states providing troops and funds for the Arab Deterrent Forces. President Sarkis delivered a speech at the opening session in which he welcomed the foreign ministers and their delegations. He affirmed that Lebanese look forward to the efforts of the conference and expect positive results to save Lebanon from its ordeal.

The foreign ministers of Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait replied, affirming that they have instructions from their governments to help Lebanon search for a solution to the crisis through which it is suffering.

Butrus Discusses Conference Progress

NC152117Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Tonight's first session of the Bayt ad-Din conference has ended. The conference will be resumed tomorrow morning. The national news agency correspondent, Jack Wakim, sent us the following recording from Bayt ad-Din palace:

[Begin recording] The meeting of His Excellency President Sarkis and the heads of the delegations, attended by Prime Minister al-Huss, ended at 2045 tonight. The deputy prime minister and foreign and defense minister, Fu'ad Butrus, made the following statement as he was leaving the meeting.

The opening session of the conference of foreign ministers of states participating in and supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces has been held. The conference was opened by His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis in the presence of the prime minister. His excellency delivered an improvised address in which he referred to the circumstances in which the conference is being held and to the need that it be successful. He called on participating states to grant more support, in more than one area, in order to restore normal conditions and help Lebanon overcome the present tragic situation.

Minister Butrus added: After some heads of delegations replied to his excellency the president's address, the session was adjourned and will be resumed tomorrow morning.

The conferees considered it appropriate to discuss unofficially the topics and the affairs that are being tackled by the conference. A general exchange of views took place on the need to preserve the security of Lebanon, put an end to the current bleeding, safeguard its unity and sovereignty, and strengthen the authority in a manner beneficial to all the citizens.

Minister Butrus added: The heads of the Arab delegations showed extreme concern about the Lebanese situation and a sincere desire to give all possible aid and assistance to enable Lebanon to overcome its difficulties and restore its normal life and its role in the Arab world and in the entire world. Minister Butrus said: I hope that this desire will be crystallized in a practical manner that will help us in crossing the road of solutions.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister concluded his statement by saying: Preparations must be made for a working paper that will be used as a basis for continuing the discussions at tomorrow morning's session.

After the evening session, His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis, the heads of the delegations and the other delegation members had dinner. [end recording]

KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS SHAM'UN, AL-JUMAYYIL DIFFERENCES

NC160834Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0809 GMT 16 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 16 October--In a report datelined Beirut, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS today reports that sharp differences have recently broken out between Camille Sham'un and Pierre al-Jumayyil, the two leaders of the Phalangist alliance, over the way to face the phase which has followed recent violent clashes between Syrian forces and Phalangist alliance forces. The paper says that these differences are far deeper than any past ones between the two men.

SHAM'UN OPPOSES ENTRY OF NEW ARAB FORCES

NC141328Y Free Lebanon Radio [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1145 GMT 14 Oct 78 NC

[Text] In a press statement today, former President Camille Sham'un demanded the withdrawal of all Arab Deterrent Forces. He said: This is our position and it will not change. We oppose any Arab forces coming to Lebanon regardless of which state they are from.

The leader of the National Liberal Party said: Those who demand the withdrawal of the deterrent forces from all Lebanon cannot agree to the arrival of any new additional force from any Arab state. We accept nothing other than a UN resolution providing for dispatching UN forces to Lebanon to preserve security and insure the withdrawal of all the deterrent forces, which consist largely of Syrian forces.

Sham'un further said: I wanted to make this matter very clear before the meeting of the foreign ministers of the states participating in and supporting the deterrent forces, which will be held in Bayt ad-Din tomorrow.

Answerring a question on the issue of deploying the army in the areas of Al-Hadath and B'abda, the chairman of the Lebanese Front said: The presence of the army in these two areas in the present manner means the consolidation of the Syrian presence. We were tolerant on this matter at the beginning. We will not show such tolerance in other areas in the future.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON SECURITY SITUATION, PASSPORTS

NC141247Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman this morning chaired a meeting that included Internal Security Forces director general Brig Gen Ahmad al-Haj, Beirut Police commander Col Sami Tabbarah and security adviser to the interior minister Col Shawqi Sha'rani.

The discussions during the 90-minute meeting dealt with the security situation in Beirut and with adopting necessary measures. Minister Salman asked that Internal Security Forces patrols be intensified and that communications between the patrols be improved.

Asked about press reports that the public security director general had charged a public security commissioner at the Interior Ministry with the issuance of passports to citizens, Minister Salman said: This report is untrue. I emphasize to the citizens that the public security branch near the tennis club in Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda is the department which receives applications for passports. Anyone who wishes to obtain a passport must contact this department.

Minister Salman said: We have a passport shortage crisis at present because of the situation. We hope to be able to secure some passports in 2 or 3 days for issuance to those who have emergencies, after ascertaining that these people have an urgent need to travel.

Asked if any measures will be taken with regard to pilgrims, Minister Salman said: Regarding the pilgrims, we asked the Saudi embassy to agree to the use of special passports for the pilgrimage season good for one journey only. We are awaiting the embassy's reply before issuing the passports.

LEBANESE FORCES COMMANDER SETS CONDITIONS

NC141243Y Free Lebanon Radio [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1145 GMT 14 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The commander of Lebanese forces, Bashir al-Jumayyil, issued a statement today including the bases for the acceptance or rejection by Lebanese forces of any plan for solving the crisis in Lebanon. Bashir al-Jumayyil defined these bases as follows:

1. The immediate withdrawal of the Syrian occupation army from the whole of Lebanon because a partial withdrawal and the presence of this army in some areas would subject the country to the following two dangers:

A. The continuing danger of Syrian aggression by heavy and long-range artillery.

B. The danger of consolidating partition.

Lebanese resistance is fighting for the liberation of Lebanon and its unification.

2. The assignment to the army, after its reorganization in the light of recent events, of the task of security. It should be assisted temporarily by UN forces. Thus, security would become a joint Lebanese-international responsibility and the Lebanese-UN forces would come under the orders of the Lebanese authority.

3. The Lebanese forces promise to remove armed manifestations and surrender their arms to Lebanese authority when all aliens in Lebanon are stripped of their various kinds of weapons in order to preclude their settlement.

4. One month after the beginning of the implementation of the new security formula, Lebanese will assume the task of reaching an understanding among themselves on a new political formula.

The commander of Lebanese forces, Bashir al-Jumayyil, added that any solution issued by the foreign ministers of the Arab states participating in and supporting the deterrent forces or any other meeting or conference will not be binding on Lebanese forces if it does not take into consideration the aforementioned bases.

Lebanese forces, furthermore, declare their readiness to extend the necessary support to the president of the republic if he adopts and implements these bases. The Lebanese forces consider themselves unconcerned by any other resolution or agreement and will continue their steadfastness to attain the Lebanon they want--a united democratic Lebanon, which adheres to its regional and international commitments.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ON SECURITY SITUATION

NC150741Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 15 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Intermittent bursts of fire continued to be heard throughout last night and into the morning in the eastern area of the capital and in the areas of the Palace of Justice, At-Tayyunah, Furn ash-Shubbak and At-Tahwitah. Several explosions were also heard in the southern suburbs. It appears that relative calm prevails in Al-Hadath now that army elements have taken up positions in some parts of the area, particularly those overlooking B'abda palace.

One 82-mm mortar round fell in Furn ash-Shubbak area and bursts were fired at the area of the Palace of Justice yesterday evening.

Syrian forces continue to use sniper fire on the eastern accesses to the capital, thus keeping the bridges cut off and making their use dangerous. In the 'Aramun area in 'Alayh district, armed men belonging to the Socialist Progressive Party killed Munir Sa'id 'Abd al-Karim. They set up an ambush near the victim's house. One of the armed men called Munir to come out and when he came out, fire was opened on him from the ambush, killing him instantly.

In the south, some Palestinians organizations have begun establishing fortifications in an area close to the Lebanese-Israeli border replacing the fortifications which were recently destroyed by the Israeli Army.

It was reported that Palestinians have brought supplies and ammunition to these fortifications and set up barriers on the roads to observe the movements of UNIFIL units stationed in South Lebanon.

DETERRENT FORCES COMMAND ISSUES 15 OCT COMMUNIQUE

NC151007Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 Oct 78 NC

[15 October communique issued by Arab Deterrent Forces command]

[Text] The militias continue to violate the cease-fire in order to keep the security situation tense and dangerous, particularly during the Arab foreign ministers conference.

At 0815 today, Sunday, 15 October 1978, while Internal Security Forces Adjutant Michel abu Hamad was walking between the traffic circle near the Palace of Justice and the intersection near the Internal Security Forces directorate general, going to work and wearing his military uniform, a sniper from the northern side, where armed men belonging to the parties are stationed, fired at him. He was hit in the abdomen and was taken to the hospital in a civilian car.

It is strange that some news sources speak about sniping, which they attribute to the Arab Deterrent Forces, on Al-Jisr Al-Wati, Beirut bridge and the Chevrolet building area. How can these forces open sniper fire on themselves since they are present in these areas? The fact is that the armed men have not stopped opening sniper fire at the Arab Deterrent Forces in these areas up to the time this communique was released.

The same news sources add that doctors in the areas of Furn ash-Shubbak and At-Tahwitah discovered several casualties suffering from poison gas effects as a result of gas bombs used by the Arab Deterrent Forces. In order to clarify the facts, the Arab Deterrent Forces command announces that its forces, particularly Syrian forces, do not have this kind of bombs to use in Lebanon. It does not even have them in its main bases.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES LEBANESE ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

JN131131Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Oct 78 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1100 today Kamil al-As'ad, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies. The meeting was attended by Mahmud Hadid, People's Assembly speaker, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The discussion during the meeting dealt with a review of the situation in Lebanon in light of the latest developments, of President Sarkis' visit to Damascus and several Arab countries, and of current efforts to achieve a comprehensive solution of all problems from which Lebanon is suffering.

Al-As'ad arrived in Damascus at 0915 today.

PRESIDENT CONSULTS WITH LEBANESE PARTY LEADER

JN131304Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Oct 78 JN

[Text] At 1300 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Joseph Skaf, head of the Al-Biqa' deputies bloc in the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The discussion during the meeting centered on the situation and developments in Lebanon and the efforts to date to achieve a comprehensive solution to Lebanon's problems.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S ENVOY LEAVES DAMASCUS

JN131318Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, envoy of UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, left Damascus this morning for Beirut. He was seen off by the head of the American desk at the Foreign Ministry and a representative of the Protocol Department at the ministry.

RADIO SAYS RIGHTISTS OBSTRUCTING BEIRUT CONFERENCE

JN142034Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Beirut--On the eve of the foreign ministers' conference of the Arab countries participating in and supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces, the leaders of the Sham'unist and Phalangist gangs have taken further steps to obstruct the process of establishing peace and security in Lebanon and to prevent the Arab foreign ministers from reaching any practical measures to save Lebanon and assist legitimate Lebanese authority.

Camille Sham'un, leader of the so-called National Liberal gang, made a statement in which he repeated the demands of the Zionist terrorist Menahem Begin and the ruler of Egypt Anwar as-Sadat. Sham'un announced that he rejects the presence of any Arab forces on Lebanese territory. He insisted on the internationalization of the Lebanese crisis.

It is noteworthy that Sham'un's statement is completely contrary to what was declared by President Sarkis and legitimate Lebanese authority.

Bashir al-Jumayyil, the military spokesman of the Sham'unist and Phalangist gangs, also made a statement today in which he repeated his call for internationalization. He announced what he termed a security plan, which would explode the situation in Lebanon rather than establish peace and security. Al-Jumayyil asserted that the Sham'unist and Phalangist gangs will continue their present line unless his plan is accepted. He announced that these gangs will not accept or be bound by the results of the foreign ministers' conference.

The statements by Sham'un and Al-Jumayyil were made at a time when Lebanese and Arab public and official circles are looking to the Arab foreign ministers conference in Beirut tomorrow with great optimism and interest.

PRESS COMMENTS ON BEIRUT FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

AL-BA'TH, TISHRIN Comment

JN160840Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 16 Oct 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] In its "With Events" column and under the headline "Subjects Before the Bayt ad-Din Conference," the newspaper AL-BA'TH says that the meeting of the foreign ministers of the countries participating in and supporting the Arab Deterrent Forces is important and must be given appropiriate attention to insure its success. However, this is not as easy as it looks. The conferees in Bayt ad-Din are required to provide suitable measures for an Arab solution.

The problem facing the Bayt ad-Din conferees does not consist of finding replacements for the Syrian Arab role in the Arab Deterrent Forces. It is obvious now that the trend is toward preserving this role. On the Arab level, the Kuwaiti foreign minister's statement was clear, as was that of the UN secretary general's envoy. The problem facing the conferees is how to oppose the conspiracy, whose aim is to make of Lebanon a door to an isolationist settlement and remove Lebanon from the Arabs.

AL-BA'TH adds: It was no coincidence to hear once again from Cairo the slogan "keep your hands off Lebanon," which is similar to the slogan raised by the Sham'unists and Phalangists since 1973: "No to Syria, no to Arabism." The isolationist parties, who are devoting themselves to their own selfish interests, are fighting to spread Zionism and to achieve the isolationist scheme of establishing a sectarian Lebanon, which will be Israel's gateway, through the good fence in southern Lebanon, to the Arab Mashreq. The achievement of this objective finds full support among some Arab parties after they went through occupied Jerusalem to Camp David.

AL-BA'TH concludes: Thus appears the seriousness of the subjects placed before the foreign ministers meeting in Bayt ad-Din. The solution must be a direct one. Difficult solutions are the most appropriate in these circumstances because the good fence in the south must not only be shut but must remain closed, and the isolationists in Lebanon must be deprived of any future.

In the "Behind Events" column, Jubran Quriyah writes an editorial in TISHRIN under the headline "Arab Problems Must Be Solved By the Arabs Alone." It goes without saying that Lebanon has its own social and political problems stemming from the circumstances it has passed through and from the structure of Lebanese society left behind from various periods of foreign despotism. These problems are not new. They have been preoccupying politicians in fraternal Lebanon since that country's independence, increasing or decreasing in importance according to the method of treatment of these problems on the national level and according to the agreement or disagreement among various Lebanese factions.

All these problems are normal in a society like the Lebanese one or in any other society possessing the same structure and qualities of Lebanese society. It is natural that differences and struggles in Lebanon should be solved within Lebanon and according to the balance of power in it. However, Lebanon's problems became more intricate and exploded in a mad manner.

This did not take place because the Lebanese are incapable of living together or because they are bloodthirsty. It took place because the enemies of the Arabs, the imperialists, who aspire to restore their control over Lebanon and the Arab homeland, and the Zionists, who covet Lebanese territory and waters and who want to impose their will on the Arabs, have discovered the problems in Lebanon and swiftly exploited them to serve their interests and create a hotbed in the Arab homeland which will be the generator of inter-Arab struggles to preoccupy the Arabs in efforts to foil the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy.

The calculations of the enemies and their tools have proved to be false. The large majority of Lebanese forces have rejected internationalization of the issue and foreign ministers connected with the Arab Deterrent Forces operating in Lebanon are meeting in Lebanon to help that fraternal country to overcome the obstacles and proceed toward a comprehensive settlement within a national framework.

ATH-THAWRAH Comments

JN141136Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 Oct 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the Arab foreign ministers' conference to be held in Beirut tomorrow, the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says that the foreign ministers of the Arab countries participating in the Arab Deterrent Forces and supporting these forces will meet in Lebanon tomorrow. This meeting in itself means more than one thing. First of all, it reaffirms Lebanon's Arab character and Arab determination to preserve Lebanon's unity and stability. It also makes everyone understand that settling the crisis in Lebanon is an Arab responsibility. Any attempt to move the crisis out of this framework is linked to external schemes which are contradictory to the interests of Lebanon and the Arab nation.

ATH-THAWRAH says there are several facts related to the Lebanese situation and its implications which must be taken into consideration if steps to settle the crisis are to succeed.

ATH-THAWRAH mentions five facts, the most important of which are the following: The real solution to the Lebanese crisis rests in enabling legitimate authorities to exercise their complete responsibilities over everyone; the militias' military power, which has exhausted the Lebanese citizens in the areas under its control and which has substituted itself for the legitimate authorities, must be cancelled; and the Arab character of Lebanon and the unity of its people and its territorial intergrity must be adhered to.

ATH-THAWRAH stresses that these are uncontested facts which cannot be bypassed or overlooked.

ALGERIA

BOUMEDIENE LEAVES FOR WORKING VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD151917Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The president of the republic and of the Council of the Revolution, Mr Houari Boumediene, left Algiers for Moscow for a working visit. During his stay he will have talks with Soviet leaders.

LIBYA

JALLUD RECEIVES PLO CHAIRMAN IN TRIPOLI

LD141435Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, at his office at the general secretariat of the General People's Congress, this morning received brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO. The meeting was attended by Abu Iyad and Abu Tariq.

JANA REPORTS AL-QADHDHAFI TELEPHONES BOUMEDIENE

LD151830Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1820 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 15 October--Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi contacted Algerian President Houari Boumediene by telephone today. The current situation in the Arab homeland was discussed during the telephone conversation.

U.S. DELEGATES LEAVE TRIPOLI FOLLOWING TALKS

LD131742Y Tripoli JANA in English 1706 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 13 October JANA--The delegations which took part in the Arab-American popular dialogue started to leave Tripoli following the conclusion of the seminar meetings last night. The head of the American side in the dialogue, Mr Richard Shidiaq and the former chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee at the American Congress, Mr William Fulbright, left Tripoli International Airport this morning where they were seen off by a representative of the foreign liaison bureau.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN II ADDRESSES CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

LD140215Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1738 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Speech by King Hassan II of Morocco to Chamber of Representatives opening the new legislative session in Rabat--live]

[Excerpts] The fundamental problem of any state today, be it a developed or developing state, is to choose--with its eyes fully open and aware of all the elements concerned--what sort of communityit wishes to have now and in the future. I cannot conceal the fact from you that if we continue on the same course which we have been pursuing, we will see our community divided; one part being very poor and weak and the other rich and strong. This division will become a widening gap resulting in class distinctions which have never been experienced by our country wither in the distant or near past.

Each year that goes by we see the top of the community pyramid moving further away from its base. This is because when we formulate laws we do so with good intentions, but in applying them we are susceptible to the wishes or intervention of this or that person, Nepotism, partisanship and other elements are not considered vital or serious enough for any state which wishes to build its future on a just foundation so as to attain happiness.

Some accuse us of being a consumer society as if to put us on one side and the rest on the other side. I think all this is untrue and a falsification. Even the socialist states, if sincere and if their plans are sound and proceeding accordingly to the desired objective, are bound to transform their society into one of consumption. If they betrayed their peoples by monopolizing prosperity for a section of their peoples, those states would become neither democratic nor socialist, but fascist because they would be amassing all gains and achievements to the advantage of the rulers rather than the ruled.

The inference from all this is that economic progress and economic justice cannot exist except in a world in which freedom and democracy prevail, because freedom makes it possible to choose the best means, and democracy gives even to the weak the right to express themselves, to voice their problems and to submit them to the authorities; for example, you, you who have been elected and are being watched by God, His Prophet and (?conscience).

Therefore we will submit to you our 3-year plan soon and a few days later, the fiscal bill for the coming year. We, in formulating this plan and law, tried to give each one a technical character, which will make it easy enough for you to make your choice. The plan which will be published in the Official Gazette will be read and analyzed throughout the world. They will see and understand, in the fiscal bill, our philosophy, aims and the class dangers--I stress the class dangers--which we wish to avoid. That plan will be in your hands. Try, therefore, as I told you last year, to achieve a middle-of-the-road nation. Try to reconcile between necessity and virtue, hopes and possibilities. Try to turn needs and expectations into twins coexisting in social, economic and above all ideological and political peace.

Within the first 3 months of the coming year, God's mineral resources such as oil and others will flow. I can say to you that by 3 March--Accession Day--we will have extracted oil which will be, at the most conservative estimate, enough to meet our needs. We can say that Morocco is free and its oil is free. Our oil will be free from the strategic and geographic point of view; free to market it either in Europe or America.

I would like you in particular to set your eyes this year on the following; launching a technological and scientific agricultural campaign which will enable us to fully utilize our land whether there is enough rain or not.

I wish it were unnecessary to address you on the problem of our sovereignty and the inviolability of our territory and the sanctity of our borders. I am aware that there is not a single Moroccan who does not give this issue maximum importance because its seriousness continues. The seriousness of the borders of Morocco will continue because of its geographic position, the Gibraltar Straits, the length of its seashores, resources and varied potentials such as oil or uranium derived from phosphate. Do not forget that perhaps Meskala will become more productive than Khouribga in the quantity of phosphate. Do not forget that producing 25 million tons of our phosphate annually will make it possible for our reserve to last 1,600 years. Do not forget that in the last of its chemical processes this phosphate yields **uranium.** Do not forget also that phosphate brings goodness to land and that oil will one day be depleted while phosphate will continue.

JUDD DISCUSSES WESTERN SAHARA WITH PARLIAMENT

LD131518Y Rabat MAP in English 1423 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, 13 Oct (MAP)--Frank Judd, the British assistant Foreign Office secretary conferred for three hours Thursday with the Moroccan parliament over the Western Sahara question, official sources said Friday.

Mr Judd is expected to fly back to London Saturday after meeting that morning with Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta. The assistant foreign secretary arrived Wednesday for a state visit.

MAURITIUS, MOROCCO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD150552Y Rabat MAP in French 1100 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Sir Harold Walter, minister of foreign affairs of the island of Mauritius, announced on Friday that his country and Morocco have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the level of nonresident ambassadors. In a press conference held in Rabat where he is on a visit, the minister also explained the position of his country on the issue of the Sahara, the towns of Ceuta and Melilla, the results of the Camp David summit and the current situation in Africa.

On the question of Ceuta and Melilla, the head of the Mauritius Foreign Ministry stated that his country "recognizes the Moroccanness of these two towns as it recognizes the Spanishness of the Canary Islands."

Touching on the results of the Camp David conference, Sir Harold Walter said that these "are something positive toward peace." "I believe, he added, that this is a unique chance and history will register President as-Sadat's courage." "I hope," he continued, "that Jordan will join the movement so that it may be able to reclaim what it lost."

Regarding the right of the Palestinian people, the minister stated that "President as-Sadat has at no time neglected the Palestinians; on the contrary, he insisted that the Palestinians should have a state and a fatherland."

Touching then on the situation in Africa and the "wounds it is suffering from," the minister stated that he does not admit that a single "inch of Africa should be occupied by foreigners." "The Cuban presence in the Horn of Africa seems to be becoming interminable ...That means that Cuba will be an intervention force, which constitutes a danger for Africa," he underlined. African problems ought to be left to the Africans. Since the Vietnam war, political conflict between capitalism and socialism has been transferred to Africa...there are certain countries which want to destabilize the regimes in power and to impose a specific ideology at all costs."

On the subject of the situation in Zimbabwe, the Mauritius minister of foreign affairs, recalling that the internal agreement "which has not been approved by the OAU, although it may have a positive side to it," stated that "if this agreement does not include all the other forces which are fighting in Rhodesia (the Patriotic Front), there may be a civil war. The disappearance of racial discrimination in Zimbabwe and Smith's acceptance of universal suffrage are two great victories for Africa," he added.

As for Namibia, Sir Harold Walter pointed out that his country "demands that the resolution proposed by the UN secretary general should be accepted without modifications or amendments. "That is to say, he continued, that the elections should take place next year and not in November as South Africa recommends. If South Africa accepts universal suffrage and condemns apartheid, she will have her place in the OAU," he stated.

The minister nevertheless stated that with "the change of government in South Africa, there is a possibility of the South African obscurantists becoming more flexible and accepting a peaceful solution."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR EUROPE

LD151524Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Abderrahmane Baddou, secretary of state for foreign affairs, left Morocco this morning for Paris to preside over the meeting of Moroccan diplomats to European capitals. Afterwards, he will proceed to Sweden and Denmark in response to official invitations from their governments falling within the framework of cordial relations between Morocco and those two countries.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI OPTIMISTIC OVER SAHARA CONFLICT SETTLEMENT

LD141520Y Rabat MAP in English 1418 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Madrid, 14 Oct (MAP)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri told the MAP in Madrid Saturday he was "optimistic" that a settlement could be reached in the Sahara conflict.

In an exclusive interview, the Sudanese president said, before flying to Khartoum, that he was "optimistic about the situation in northwest Africa, (?as) Morocco, Mauitania and Algeria all want peace." General Numayri, also acting president of the Organization for African Unity said the OAU's "Committee of Sages" would [word indistinct] soon after his arrival in Khartoum to study the Sahara conflict.

"The first phase will consist of establishing contact with the concerned parties, and hear what the Saharans themselves think about the issue. Next, the Committee of Sages will meet with the heads-of-state in the region to gather a maximum of information possible on the question," said the Sudanese leader.

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

For Spanish reportage on the official visit by Sudanese President Numayri to Spain, including a joint communique on the visit, see the Spain section of the 16 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

Returns, Makes Statement

NC151602Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 15 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Khartoum, 15 October--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri returned to Khartoum today from Cairo at the end of his tour of the United States, Belgium, West Germany, Spain and Egypt. President Numayri told the MENA correspondent in Khartoum that, during his meeting with his brother President as-Sadat, he had been familiarized with the recent Arab and international political changes in the wake of the Camp David summit results.

He added that the information he obtained from President as-Sadat on the Camp David conference will help him make a sound assessment of all the Arab and international changes. President Numayri said he will discuss the Camp David results with all the constitutional committees and institutions studying the issue, the aim being to adopt a Sudanese stand on the matter.

President Numayri also said that while in Washington he had been very eager to learn the details of what happened at Camp David and the various ramifications of the conference. Speaking to reporters at Khartoum airport, Numayri said that in his capacity as OAU chairman he held several important meetings in New York with all international organizations and discussed various African social and other problems with them.

He described his talks during his tour as successful, adding that he will announce all the results soon.

TUNISIA

PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH FATAH OFFICIALS

LD131344Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Hedi Nouira conferred today with Abu Mazin and Abu Sa'id [Khalid al-Hasan], Fatah Central Committee members, in the presence of Mohamad Sayah, minister delegate attached to the prime minister and director of the party; As-Sahbani, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; Hamid al-Abid, chief of cabinet of the prime minister; Muhammad (Amari), head of the Department of Arab Affairs at the Foreign Ministry; and Hasan Bi;'awi, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunisia. The meeting lasted 90 minutes, after which Abu Sa'id said that the discussion seriously tackled all the main events that occurred recently on the Palestinian issue in particular and the Middle East in general. Abu Sa'id also said that during this meeting, which took place in an extremely frank atmosphere, numerous stands connected with the understanding of events were cyrstalized.

This morning Mohamad Sayah met with Abu Mazim and Abu Sa'id at the party's headquarters.

DEFENSE MINISTER: COMMUNISTS HAVE NO PLACE IN PARTY

LD141716Y Tunis TAP in French 1500 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tunis--Abdallah Farhat, member of the Political Bureau of the Destourian Socialist Party and minister of national defense chaired a meeting of party militants and cadres of Hammam-Lif, a suburb of Tunis yesterday and said that "all those who wanted to lead the party into a cul-de-sac and make it lose its specific character have been removed from its ranks."

"The followers of communism did not understand our strategy at the time of the national struggle and consequently have no place in the party."

"Those who intended to turn our national movement into a movement closely deriving from and dependent on political conflicts, which are being acted out on the North African scene failed to appreciate the typically Tunisian imprint of the national struggle and, having left, were preaching in the wilderness."

"As to the fervent advocates of Tunisia's union with other countries, they displayed idealism, romanticism and improvisation which are hardly compatible with our clear principles and our national reality."

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO LEADER COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH MAURITANIA

LD152046Y Algiers APS in French 1000 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (liberated territories), APS--"The meetings between official and plenipotentiary delegations of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] and Mauritania that took place in Paris from 9 to 14 September were not simply preliminary talks but indeed constituted a framework for official negotiations. Preliminary talks had taken place much earlier in Libya." This was stated by Bachir Mustapha Sayed, assistant secretary general of the POLISARIO Front. Bachir Mustapha Sayed, accompanied by Mahjoub Laroussi, minister of the interior, led the Saharan delegation.

Bachir Mustapha Sayed also said in an interview granted to APS in the liberated territories of the SDAR that several points were discussed. He spoke about the most important one, namely the discussion of the new three-point partition plan generally known as the French plan. "The Mauritanians were surprised by the points of this plan. They stated that they will never accept a plan of this kind," the POLISARIO leader said.

"As far as we Saharans are concerned, we set against this plan another, which contains only one point, namely national independence," Bachir Mustapha Sayed stressed and said that "the negotiations must not be an end in themselves but must be a means leading to the solution of our dispute with Mauritania."

"At any rate," he said, "negotiations will soon be resumed in the capital of an African country, which has always shown its desire for peace and stability in the region and which itself has been under threat of expansionism of the Moroccan regime.

"In Paris, Mauritanians showed their desire for peace at the first working session. At other sessions we talked about many things which Mauritanians are now trying to postpone indefinitely," Mustapha Sayed said and wondered if the official Mauritanian delegation really had the power to take the necessary decisions. "We hope they will commit themselves much more at the forthcoming negotiations," he remarked.

While expressing the opinion that it will take time for the negotiations to succeed, the leader of the POLISARIO Front said that "this must not be a pretext for delaying matters by the new leaders of Mauritania. We understand, of course, the situation but we cannot accept evasiveness. It is time for Mauritania to clarify its situation owing to the imperatives of the situation in the region," Bachir Mustapha Sayed said.

"Time undermines confidence. We cannot tolerate our good will being abused. What is more, the Saharan people are not afraid of time. But this dynamic move toward peace which we set off is already being threatened," he said.

In connection with the delays he said that "it is not the Saharan people who rejected the UN decisions and decisions taken at Mauritius, or who declared Rydbek 'persona non grata' and held the OAU to ridicule by making it incapable of solving the African problem. We have not relieved the international community either of its responsibility to solve the problem of the Western Sahara."

Mustapha Sayed also said that the Saharan people will not tolerate encirclement by monarchists troops. It is high time for the new leaders of Mauritania to correct the crimes committed by Mokhtar Ould Daddah.

As far as Morocco is concerned, the POLISARIO Front leader indicated that "as long as the regime insists on occupying our territory and intensifies the colonial war, denying the existence of the Saharan people, we will not permit it to assume the role of master of the dynamic of peace that we have set in motion."

The ad hoc UN commission which is responsible for preparing an extraordinary summit on the Western Sahara must not deviate from its mission by claiming to find a solution to the problem, Mr Sayed said. Regarding Spain, the POLISARIO leader said: "After the democratic process adopted in Spain, the Saharan people hope this will be a historical opportunity to resolve the differences between us and Spain. Everything is possible because Spain cannot find an explanation for the unjust position of a neighboring country with which it refuses to be friends. The Saharan people has never prejudiced the future despite the crime of destabilization committted by Arias Navaro by ratifying the tripartite agreement of Madrid. Spain itself is under threat today owing to this very agreement.

SDAR COMMUNIQUE SAYS 458 MOROCCAN TROOPS KILLED

LD152054Y Algiers APS in French 1300 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Algiers, 15 Oct APS--The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry released a communique on the operations of the Saharan People's Liberation Army during September 1978. The communique said that 16 Moroccan troops were taken prisoner, including a captain and 458 others were killed. An F-5 fighter plane was shot down and huge quantities of weapons were captured by the Saharan fighters.

The communique also said that Saharan nationalist forces continued their harassment of the enemy troops, forcing them to seek refuge in fortifications to avoid attack by these forces which are now present everywhere in the territory of Western Sahara.

CABINET DISCUSSES WASHINGTON PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

NC151225Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 15 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The Supreme Court Judge, Professor Aharon Baraq, will be leaving Tuesday for Washington to join the Israeli delegation at the talks for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Our correspondent has learned that the Cabinet decided this at its meeting today. After the Cabinet meeting, Justice Minister Shemu'el Tamir told correspondent Razi Barqa'i that Professor Baraq has reconsidered his position, following appeals by the prime minister and the foreign minister.

In reply to our correspondent's question, the justice minister denied that Professor Baraq's mission is due to difficulties in legal formulations which cropped up in Washington.

The Cabinet's session lasted 5 hours and ended about 20 minutes ago. The official statement issued after the session said that the Cabinet discussed the negotiations for the signing of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel on the basis of the reports of the Israeli delegation to the talks in Washington. The Cabinet convened as a Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs.

The cabinet approved the appointment of Efrayim 'Evron as Israeli ambassador in Washington. The appointment goes into effect on 15 December. The prime minister expressed, on behalf of the Cabinet, appreciation and gratitude for the outgoing ambassador, Simcha Dinitz, and wished the incoming ambassador success.

MINISTERS FEAR U.S. PRESSURE AS TALKS WITH EGYPT OPEN

TA131204Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Oct 78 p 4 Weekend Supplement TA

[By Arye Zimmuqi]

[Text] "We fear the Americans more than we fear the Egyptians, and there are many signs that justify these fears." This was said this week by senior ministers in the Israeli Cabinet with the opening of the Washington talks yesterday.

Since the Camp David conference, members of the administration have not stopped applying pressure on Husayn to join the peace talks, blatantly hinting that it would be worth his while to make this move. However, the Jordanian king prefers to wait for developments in Washington, believing that the cards in his hand are secure even if, at this stage, he does not join the talks. At the same time, he is continuing to maintain contacts with Secretary of State Vance and other members of the administration, asking various clarifying questions, studying their answers and then continuing to ask and seek clarifications.

The Americans are still entertaining the hope that sooner or later the Jordanian king will join the peace talks, and are warning him that he is missing a golden opportunity that has now been created, after the Camp David talks.

In order to create a convenient atmosphere for Husayn to join the talks, members of the U.S. administration are making various proposals about the future of the West Bank--proposals which are aimed at pleasing the Jordanians and the Palestinians.

The Americans are the ones who raised the issue of freezing settlements in the West Bank after the signing of an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, also with the aim of signalling to the Arabs the need to speed up the beginning of talks with Israel on the autonomy issue.

There are those who claim that the Americans are really embarrassing the Egyptians, who are not too anxious to tie the talks with Israel to the negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians, for the simple reason that they are interested in signing a peace treaty with Israel.

It appears that Israel's explanations, which have repeatedly clarified to the Americans that any attempts to make progress in the negotiations with Egypt dependent on progress in the negotiations on the future of the autonomy have not helped and that this has encouraged the opponents of the Camp David agreements among the Arabs.

It appears that there is a division of opinion among members of the administration regarding their position on the Washington talks. President Carter is interested in achieving the signing of a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt--something that is within reach and which will undoubtedly raise his prestige and strengthen his position in the United States.

On the other hand, Israelis repeatedly stress that they should no be suspected of not being interested in holding talks with Jordan and the representatives of the Arabs in the territories about the establishment of autonomy and deciding the status after 5 years. The Israelis repeatedly claim that it must be clear that there is no point in talking about the future of autonomy in the West Bank and in Gaza as long as unauthorized "patrons" have been found, who are prepared to join the conference table. The Americans have also been told that all the statements made by their spokesmen in recent weeks have missed the target, made the atmosphere unpleasant and have not achieved any real purpose.

Fleshing-Out of Settlements

TA151319Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 15 Oct 78 p 1 TA

[By 'Amir Shapira]

[Text] There is no agreement between Israel and the United States, neither is there any understanding implying that there will be further fleshing-out of Israeli settlements in the West Bank during the freeze period agreed upon at Camp David.

Sources who reported this stressed that there is no written document on this matter and that the United States does not understand why the prime minister decided that he will demand an immediate fleshing-out of the settlements. The United States does not, so the sources said, intend to arouse a public dispute over this issue. Nevertheless, it will not hesitate to present its position when this is required.

However, they added, there should be no doubt that the United States is adhering to its position that the existing settlements are illegal and that any action likely to change the character of the territories is to be opposed. These criteria include not only new settlements, but also the fleshing-out and expanding of those in existence.

In the evaluation of Western elements, the question of the fleshing-out has not arisen in the framework of the talks now being held in Washington. However, the United States is keeping a close watch on governmental statements stressing the Israeli interpretation of the dispute over the question of the freeze and is especially sensitive to declarations emphasizing any intention on the part of Israel to begin further settlement activities at the end of the negotiations with Egypt.

In this context, senior government elements told me that Israel knows nothing about the firmness of the United States on the question of the fleshing-out. They added that up to now there had been no deviation whatsoever from the text of the remarks made on this issue by the prime minister after his return from Camp David. It is not to be assumed--so they said--that the prime minister made remarks which do not fit in with what was agreed on this issue.

In the evaluation of Western elements in Israel, the Cabinet will not demand a debate with the United States over the situation that will exist after the freeze period, because of its desire to avoid prior U.S. pressure. From this conclusion it may be inferred that possibly at the end of the 3 month freeze Israel will act in an unambiguous way that will worsen the dispute with Washington.

Cabinet ministers who are under pressure by the settlers are demanding that a debate be held on the issue of the future of the settlements within the autonomy program, including a decision on the issue of the fleshing-out during the freeze period. Some go even further, demanding that a comprehensive debate be held within the next few days on the issue and that the prime minister's position be approved, a position which claims that the date for the beginning of the new settlement activities is the end of the freeze period.

Weizman, Dayan Meet Counterparts

TA160735Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 16 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman met his Egyptian counterpart Kamal Hasan last night for a private talk. At the end of the meeting, both men expressed optimism as to the chances of the negotiations and remarked that they hoped to reach an agreement within a short time. This meeting took place at the same time as a meeting between Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and the Egyptian acting foreign minister, Butrus Ghali.

An Israeli source described this meeting as a shift in the negotiations. The two men discussed the connection between the agreement concerning Judaea and Samaria and that concerning the Sinai. Our correspondent says that even though all the parties agree that there is no binding legal connection between the two agreements, the Egyptians seek to set a timetable for implementing the framework agreement on Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip--apparently with U.S. support.

As for the Sinai, our correspondent reports that the discussions on this matter are proceeding without difficulties. The two delegations have agreed that the separation line [qav tihum] in the Sinai will be flexible and will not be a straight line.

The talks will continue today at the Madison Hotel in an unofficial framework and in varying compositions. Last night, too, there were many discussions among aides and advisers on both delegations and special envoy Alfred Atherton joined them at a late hour.

The official talks at Blair House will be renewed tomorrow.

JUSTICE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON WASHINGTON TALKS

NC141310Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 14 Oct 78 NC

[Text] What obstacles still confront the Israeli and Egyptian negotiators? What happens if the Egyptians do push hard on the West Bank issue?

These are some of the questions we put to Justice Minister Shemu'el Tamir, who may be joining the Israeli team in Washington.

[Begin recording] [Tamir] On the face of it, there shouldn't be many obstacles. There is a framework. Both parties have agreed on the cardinal issues relating to the Israeli-Egyptian mutual relations in the future, and it should simply be drafted and concluded. This, I say, is on the face of it. If you dig a little bit deeper, it is a peace treaty that has to be concluded between two countries, following 30 years of hostility and animosity, following 100 years of misunderstanding. So, to pass this bridge is a heavy challenge and a very important one. And until you have it signed, and afterwards as well, you still don't know where you stand. I think that with good will on both sides--and I know there is a lot of good will on the Israeli side--it will be overcome.

[Question] We are talking about a peace treaty between Irael and Egypt. But what happens if, somewhere along the line, the Egyptians try to link the signing of the peace treaty with, say, Israeli concessions on the West Bank?

[Answer] I believe that in the framework of the original agreements agreed upon in Camp David, Isreal made far-reaching concessions. I simply can't conceive what additional concessions can be requested from Israel. As far as linkage is concerned, I read and re-read both agreements. I didn't see any element of linkage. I believe that our side went a long way towards the Egyptian one, because there was understanding--implied understanding--that there is no linkage. I don't see any justification to link the Israeli-Egyptian agreement with the one relating to the autonomy. Here we have two parties who desire to make peace--Egypt and Israel. For relating to the autonomy you need four parties, out of which you have only two for the moment. Then the whole issue of the autonomy is by far more problematic, more involved, and time was alloted to it and for it in the framework agreement. So I think that what is really needed is a quick work relating to the Israel-Egyptian treaty. And once this one will be concluded, the psychological atmosphere and environment will be created to start systematically, gradually, to build the other agreement.

[Question] At the opening of the talks, President Carter said the United States would work hand in hand with the parties. Just what do you see the American role in these talks?

[Answer] The American role was every helpful in Camp David. They took upon themselves certain obligations, for example the building of two airfields for Israel instead of the three--in fact, the 10...

[Question] Excuse me, 10 airfields?

[Answer] Yes, 10 airfields: 3 major ones, but additional 7 minor ones; it's 10 airfields. And this is not a military secret any more, or ever. And there are many other issues where the United States can be very helpful. After all, this agreement, to my mind, is being drafted and concluded in an understanding that, following the agreement, both Egypt and Israel and other countries as well will be, in one way or another, party to the free world. And America is the major power in the free world with whom both we and the Egyptians will have growing and stronger ties, which will bind all of us together in global issues. So it's only natural that America is very much in the picture, and I think it is very helpful.

[Question] Israel and Egypt, Israel also and the United States, are still at odds over the time frame on that freeze on settlements in Judaea and Samaria. Might this not be a sticking point in the talks?

[Answer] I hope not, and I don't see any reason why it should be. I haven't been in Camp David, and I rely on the good memory of the prime minister, Minister Dayan, Professor Baraq, and the others who were there. They remember probably very well what was agreed. But I would make two comments: One, there is a difference--definitely there is a difference--between settlements in the Rafah district in Sinai and between settlements in Judaea and Samaria. Historically, when Jews come back to the land of Israel, they don't see a difference between coming back to Tel Aviv or coming back to Hebron or to any other part of the area. This is number one.

Number two, it is really time that people all over the world should realize that the great sin of the Jews in their land, following the 6-Day War, is their attempt to change a desert into green fields and turn rocks into flourishing country. I wonder how a finger can be aimed at them with an accusation. I can understand that Arab inhabitants have their own feelings about it. They may say: We wouldn't like to see private property being confiscated by Jews. The line of this government has been--almost always--to develop for new settlements only state lands. So if you talk of real peace, open frontiers, of conciliation in an area where more than half a million Arabs are citizens and residents with equal rights within the state of Israel, what is the fear of an additional few thousand people here or there in an area which will be autonomous from one point of view, which is important from a security point of view from another? What is the big outcry for the desire of Jews to settle land and turn, as I say, desert into green fields? I don't go into the technicalities, as to the timing, as to the exact localities. But it is time that people should not forget proportions.

[Question] What about the expanding of existing settlements during the negotiations coming up? Is that a possibility? Is the Israeli Government considering this?

[Answer] Again, I am not authorized to talk on behalf of the Israeli Government relating to this point or another while the negotiations are going on. I know one thing: That any village, any town, any settlement cannot be frozen forever or for a long time. There is a natural growth of every community everywhere in the world. And this elementary rule of nature should prevail all over. Nobody suggests that the numbers of Arabs in the state of Israel should be limited for one reason or another. If anybody would have raised such an idea, we would criticize him immensely. Why should people treat Jews, even if they desire a portion of land for their own--and this is not the case; autonomy is another story--but even if they desire to see eventually the land as their own, what is the fear of having a few thousand Jews among them, from their point of view--and this is not our point of view? [sentence as heard] So I don't think there should be an obstacle. I am sure that when there is a will, there is a way, and a way will be found to overcome misunderstandings, if there is a real desire for peace in the whole area. [end recording]

RABIN INTERVIEWED ON AGREEMENTS WITH EGYPT

TA132033Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 Oct 78 TA

[MK Yizhaq Rabin interview by Gid'on Lev-Ari on weekly column program--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you think, Mr Rabin, that As-Sadat can cut himself off from this matter [the fighting in Lebanon] completely, while he is holding negotiations with us?

[Answer] He can cut himself off, and I fully hope that he will cut himself off if, on the one hand, the Syrians do not take military steps like some of the moves they have made so far, that they respond to a political solution and, on the other, that Israel also sees that it keeps the rules of what should be done and should not be done, so that it does not lead As-Sadat to make moves that will harm the chances of peace.

[Question] If I hear correctly, you are emphasizing the words will not do.

[Answer] I said both what should be done and should not be done.

[Question] Sir, will As-Sadat, in your view, follow the path of peace right up to the objective and not permit any factor to stop him?

[Answer] In my estimation, As-Sadat will follow the peace process in accordance with his interpretation of the two framework agreements.

[Question] That is to say?

[Answer] In my view, there is a link between the two framework agreements. When I say there is a link, I do not mean a legal, formal link. By virtue of the fact that the two framework agreements signed between the two sides--Egypt and Israel--with the U.S. as witness, or guarantor--by virtue of this fact there is a link between what is happening at the Egyptian-Israeli level and what will happen at the Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian level, and perhaps, at a later stage, at the Israeli-Syrian level.

[Question] Is this likely to stand as a condition on the way?

[Answer] I think that, basically, there is a linkage--as I said, not a legal one, certainly political--I will give an example: If, for example, in agreement B, in the framework agreement, side A, Israel, does not fulfill its role and this is acceptable to Egypt and the United States, side B, in this case Egypt, can, in agreement A, the Egyptian-Israeli one, say: You are not fulfilling your part toward us in agreement B. This releases us from keeping our part in agreement A. I am full of hope that this will not happen, but it appears to me that this will be dependent, on our part, on insuring that there is no political link between the two agreements. I assume that As-Sadat's intention is indeed to actualize both agreements, that is, to actualize them according to his interpretation.

[Question] Why, in your view, is Husayn not joining in?

[Answer] Husayn has left the door open. In the agreement, or in the set of agreements, Israel has achieved one advantage: It was forced into far-reaching concessions, first and foremost at the Egyptian-Israeli level; in fact, all Egypt's demands have been accepted by Israel. On the issue of the transition period, too, based on the principles that a permanent solution will be found, at the end of the transition period, for all the problems connected with peace east of Israel, the government of Israel has gone above and beyond the peace program that it took to Camp David. But the main advantage, considering that the target is full peace, is in the staging of the advance toward peace between Egypt and the other sectors, particularly the Palestinian-Jordanian sector. In fact, the agreement creates a situation in which we will have to make a decision on five main issues involving Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip, the Palestinian problem, peace with Jordan, the sovereignty over those territories, the borders, the future of the settlements, the future of East Jerusalem and the future of the military presence in the territories--all these issues have remained open. Israel has not committed itself to respond to the Arab demands, and we will make a decision after at least 4 years of peace with Egypt. The advantage is in this, in the agreements as a whole.

Why has Jordan not joined in? Jordan was not a partner to the Camp David agreements. Jordan was given a poor, tiny role in the 5-year transition period. What, in fact, can Jordan do in the 5-year period? Almost nothing. And then Husayn, or all of Jordan, asks itself whether it should go into the 5-year period, when Jordan does not have very much to contribute, since the elections will be free ones. If there are free elections for the administrative council among the inhabitants of the territories, I have no doubt that most of the people elected will be supporters of the PLO, and Jordan's influence will not be very great in that institution. For the chance of partnership at the end of the 5 years--in the permanent decision, that is--Jordan will have to dirty itself for 5 years in the eyes of the Arab world for the chance of having a part in what will happen in the 5 years following that--faced with a comfortable situation during these [initial] 5 years, but with a risk concerning what will happen after that. I think that Jordan is now looking for U.S. guarantees, that is, U.S. direct commitments to it, and so Husayn put the 20 questions to Carter. He did not put them to Israel. He is waiting for Carter's reply, and I think that the United States will not hurry to reply. It, too, is interested, just as Egypt and Israel, first of all in the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement. There will be time, with the negotiations over the transition period.

[Question] Your remarks indicate that the Egyptians are not rushing to incorporate Jordan into the talks?

[Answer] The Egyptians would be happy if Jordan joined. In the existing circumstances, both Egypt and the United States [words indistinct].

[Question] Yizhaq Rabin, since As-Sadat came to Israel all sorts of moves have been publicized, and we have heard about meetings between Israeli statesmen and Arab leaders. I cannot refrain from asking you if you have met Husayn.

[Answer] I will not be able to give you a reply other than no, for a simple reason: I think that when Arab rulers, leaders--and I am not speaking about just one--were prepared, will be prepared for secret meetings with Israeli leaders, and the condition for holding the meeting is, secrecy, it is Israel's duty to accept this condition. If we want to keep every channel of dialog open, for the future as well, it is our duty to honor the conditions for holding these meetings.

[Question] Therefore, your answer must be negative?

[Answer] Therefore, I say no.

[Question] What about the story once published that you were in Morocco, too?

[Answer] To all the descriptions, stories, facts and nonfacts which were or were not published, I will say nothing.

[Question] MK Yizhaq Rabin, can you try to assess how things will develop in the Middle East from the moment that peace between Israel and Egypt is established?

[Answer] If we know how to do all the positive things, I believe that the agreement with Egypt provides a large opening for this, I believe that we will create a new reality which will make it easier for us when we come to decisions on the issues which are more sensitive to Israel from the long term security or political aspects, the solution to the Palestinian problem and the problem of the borders east of Israel. Parallel with this we will have to, first of all, insist on the fact that the 5-year transition period will not be such that it, on its own, will decide the permanent solution. This is what I mean.

We should not arrive at a situation in which the Palestinian independent administration will be in fact, in the course of the 5 years, a nucleus of a Palestinian state that, within this period, will establish itself, will crystallize, will acquire a status in the consciousness of the inhabitants of the territories, the Arab world and the whole world, so that when we arrive at a decision at the end of the transition period, in fact there will no longer be anything to decide. A reality will have been created of a strong, autonomous, independent Palestinian entity in fact controlling all the territories of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip beyond the green line.

[Question] What would happen if one fine morning Al-Asad, the president of Syria, gets up and says: Dear friends, I am prepared for a peace agreement with Israel on the Egyptian model?

[Answer] When I said earlier that it could happen--while today it appears unthinkable, anything can happen, Al-Asad and Syria joining the negotiations--I meant exactly that, that he would come and say full peace on the model of Sinai. I think that Israel should say no. Peace--yes. In my view, even with full peace with Syria, Israel must not come down from the Golan Heights. This does not mean that we have to adhere to the present line. In my view, there is maneuvering space for a limited withdrawal, particularly when the reference is to the Golan Heights, to completely different spaces from those in Sinai. There is room for a limited withdrawal in return for peace, but, under no circumstances, to come down from the Golan Heights.

[Question] In your view, is there room for the Labor Party to join the Likud government now?

[Answer] It appears to me that today it would be a mistake for the Labor Party and the Alinement to join the government.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] I see a political, social, thinking process in Israel which will develop in the course of the coming years, in view of the problems which we will face with the development of peace with Egypt and the domestic problems which will come in its wake. So I see a need, in a democratic society, in the reality in which we live, for two focii of thought, for two views, so that this political, social, thinking process should indeed be actualized, so that the state of Israel will indeed be a democratic state not just by name, but in the essence of its thinking and political life. We must guarantee that this process receives an impetus. I think that the Alinement's way of behaving in the opposition is completely different from the Likud's behavior in the opposition. For example, the Alinement's behavior in the Knesset debate on the authorization of the Camp David agreements--an approach which is constructive--applies to something which has both negative and positive aspects, but the balance on the whole is positive--and the Alinement continues to struggle for its positions as an opposition, both on the political issues, and on everything that will occur on the eastern sector. And today it must particularly focus on thinking about what will happen in Israeli society, culture, economics, in view of the possibilities and the chances for peace--it appears to me that, in order to really bring about this process, the Alinement must remain in the opposition.

[Question] Let us return to the alternative you are presenting.

[Answer] With regard to Judaea and Samaria, I was not one of the supporters of autonomy, and I am not a supporter of autonomy. I would prefer to look for the solution in the framework of negotiations with Jordan.

In any case, Resolution 242 has been accepted, with all its decisions and principles, as a basis for a solution, and I would prefer to see Jordan as a full partner for the 5-year transition period than the fostering of autonomy, harboring the great danger that the administrative council will become a nucleus for a Palestinian state, which I see as the greatest danger in the long run for Israel.

[Question] But you say that this is not certain, it is not certain that the Alinement would have achieved this.

[Answer] I think that, with Jordan, it would have been quite possible to reach an agreement had we given it a place and a part, if we had deviated from two principles which guided the government, particularly the prime minister: to leave open the right to demand full sovereignty between the sea and the Jordan at the end of the 5 years, and to prevent even a component of foreign rule over parts of Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip. These, in my view, are two principles which are not acceptable, and I would prefer to concede them rather than to create the autonomy and push Jordan away from partnership in the solution. I still do not see this possibility as impossible to obtain at the end of the transition period, and so there is room for a struggle. We must not withdraw to the lines of 4 June 1967 in the central sector and, in my view, we must struggle, during the 5-year period and after, and it appears to me that the best solution is with Jordan.

Discusses Policy Toward Lebanon

TA130957Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Oct 78 p 2 Weekend Supplement TA

[MK Yizhaq Rabin commentary: "Israel Should Help the Christians To Help Themselves"]

[Text] A very difficult question is now being asked in Israel--a question which has been asked repeatedly over the past 2 years: What should we do and how should we react to the tragic events in Lebanon? This problem has become much more acute in recent weeks with the Syrian Army opening a deadly and murderous barrage on the Christian population of Beirut.

To answer this question, we should clarify what Israel's interests are in Lebanon and what are the limitations to our ability to act there.

The state of Israel must be guided by moral considerations. As Jews, we cannot come to terms with the destruction of an ethnic-religious minority in the Middle East, but we must also insure Israel's political-security interests regarding our northern neighbor--Lebanon. The political-security interests have two parts:

--to insure the establishment of an independent Lebanon governed by an element moderate with respect to Israel. A government of this kind would prevent military rearmament and would prevent an inclination toward involvement in activity directed against Israel. This was the political reality that existed in Lebanon until recently.

--preventing southern Lebanon from becoming a base for terrorist activity against the Israeli population.

The Israeli answer to these two problems should, in my opinion, be as follows: insuring the existence of the Christian enclaves as a northern buffer zone to Israel's border. This buffer zone would be militarily and economically dependent on Israel and should prevent all infiltration and internal activity against Israel.

This target was totally achieved by the IDF Litani operation and in the political settlements that came in the wake of the settlement, including the establishment of the UN emergency force. As long as the present situation in southern Lebanon exists, this is the maximum that we can achieve.

The problem of southern Lebanon is secondary compared to the general problem of the political future of that country, including the fate of the Christian-Maronite sect. Two years ago, the Christian sect in Lebanon numbered over 1 million people, except for 30,000 who were living in southern Lebanon. Earlier, most of them were concentrated in Beirut and to the north and east of it. That is to say that between the Israeli border and the area where most of the Christian population was concentrated there was an expanse of 80 km populated by Moslems. This population continues to control this area.

Of the Christian sect itself, only 60 percent are Maronite. The other 40 percent are not participating in the struggle that has been continuing over the past 2 years over the future of Lebanon. The Maronites themselves are split into parties of a clannish structure.

Three groups predominate in the Christian sect:

--the Phalangists who are the largest Christian group under the rule of the Al-Jumayyil family;

--the Nationalist Party under the control of Camille Sham'un's family;

--a small group headed by the Franjiyah family. This group cooperates militarily and politically with the Syrians.

Despite the tragic struggle of the Maronites, they have been unable to form an accepted political leadership and military high command between the Phalangists and the Sham'unists. All this makes it much more difficult to consolidate a comprehensive Christian policy, to establish a defined political target and make full use of their military potential.

Despite this, Israel must do everything it can to give the Christians the ability to maintain their military strength to be able to face the Syrians and struggle for the achievement of a political solution which will insure Lebanon's independence--a Lebanon in which the Christians will also be able to "hold their heads up high" as stated by one of Lebanon's Christian political leaders over 2 years ago.

Therefore, it is Israel's moral and political obligation to help the Christians to help themselves through military and other aid that they require in their war.

In another sphere, political activity should be encouraged. This should involve elements such as the United States, France and the moderate Arab countries such as Egypt, without Israel taking a direct part in the political activity. All this is necessary to achieve a political solution. Only a political solution can be the key to ending the war. I believe that serious political activity in this direction began only a few weeks ago.

I should also point out that for the first time Egypt has openly called for the evacuation of the Syrian Army from Lebanon. Syria's military involvement in Lebanon is becoming more and more unacceptable to the Arab world as well. It is not inconceivable that the fate of this involvement will be failure, just as all other attempts at military involvement by one Arab country in the affairs of a neighbor have failed. [paragraph continues]

This was the case during Egypt's involvement in Yemen in the sixties. This was the case in Syria's involvement in Jordan in September 1970, and so forth.

The combination of militarily strengthening the Christians and political activity in which Egypt and other moderate Arab states will participate, is the key to a settlement of the situation in Lebanon. In addition to this, Israel must find ways, and sometimes even actions, to make clear to Syria the allowable limits of its involvement and attacks on the Christians.

Israel must seek ways to achieve these aims, as far as possible without direct comprehensive military involvement in the war in Lebanon, especially in view of the chance for peace with Egypt that has come in the wake of the Camp David agreements.

DAYAN HOLDS MEETING ON AUTONOMY WITH WEST BANK LEADER

NC150628Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Arab sources in East Jerusalem have told our correspondent that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan met in Jerusalem before his departure for Washington with Anwar al-Khatib, a supporter of Jordan in the administered territories, and discussed with him the question of autonomy. Al-Khatib then left for Jordan. When he returned to East Jerusalem, he told people close to him that he does not know what to do. Israel is exerting pressure on him to support autonomy, while Jordan has ordered him to oppose it.

Our correspondent says that Foreign Ministry officials have also met with other personalities in the territories concerning the autonomy issue, and they, too, have gone to Jordan to report.

GAZA MAYOR COMMENTS ON POSSIBILITY OF AUTONOMY, PLO

TA132022Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 13 Oct 78 TA

[Text] The mayor of Gaza, Rashad ash-Shawwa, said that the PLO is not something sacred and that the Palestinians living in the territories are entitled to make decisions as long as these decisions do not deviate from what is accepted in the Arab world. Rashad ash-Shawwa made these remarks on his return from an extended tour of Arab countries. On this tour he consulted with King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat.

On the autonomy program, he said that if it means that, after 5 years, the Palestinian people can decide the form of its administration, there is something to discuss. But if it means that after 5 years the Israeli conquest will be perpetuated, then he prefers the situation prevailing today.

May Participate in Elections

NC151145Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Oct 78 NC

[Text] The mayor of Gaza, Rashad ash-Shawwa, says that he will take part in the elections for autonomic administration if it becomes clear to him that the Camp David agreements are useful to the Palestinians. He pointed out that he will be prepared to take part in the talks with Israel, if Israel expresses readiness to withdraw from all the territories at the end of the transitional period and if the United States makes it clear that Israel will, indeed, withdraw.

He also says that if the Palestinians in the administered territories are convinced that the Camp David agreements are to their benefit, they will persuade the Palestinians outside the territories to take part in the talks in one way or another. The mayor of Gaza made these remarks in an interview with the newspaper AL-ANBA'.

In a separate report, the paper says that Jordan is planning to invite the public leaders in Judaea and Samaria for consultations in Amman. The paper says that King Husayn will convene a big meeting of personalities from Judaea and Samaria within 2 weeks to discuss the Camp David agreements.

MA'ARIV DISCUSSES VARIOUS VIEWS ON AUTONOMY

TA121140Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Oct 78 p 2 TA

[By Yosef Zuriel]

[Text] Those in the Ministry of Defense and the Foreign Ministry working out the autonomy plan for Judaea, Samaria and Gaza prefer that the people heading it be those who today are not among public activists whose political positions are known to all.

The planners' point of departure is that the autonomy should not be the continuation or expansion of something that exists today, but a new chapter in the history of the region. Thus, preference is being given to educated people with a social standing who have not held public office, to take the mission upon themselves.

This possibility is gaining strength in view of the dispute between the supporters of Jordan and the supporters of the PLO in the occupied territories. Arab notables, including the mayor of Ramallah, Karim Khalaf, and the mayor of Hebron, Fahd al-Qawasimi, have already expressed fears that supporters of the autonomy plan will be found among their ranks. The degree to which the residents of the territories are involved in this issue is attested to by the intense activity in all towns: cooperation between those regarded as moderates with those regarded as extreme.

Yesterday, a day after King Husayn's speech, an attempt was made to consolidate a united reaction to the king's remarks on the occupied territories and East Jerusalem. However, the dispute between the parties increased, resulting in the mayors of Hebron, Bethlehem and Jericho welcoming most of the king's speech while the mayors of Ramallah, Al-Birah, Bi'r Zayt and Tulkarm regarded it as a renewed attempt on the part of the king to meddle in the affairs of the occupied territories.

Ferment Continues

TA151534Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Oct 78 p 5 TA

[By Yosef Zuriel]

[Text] The Israeli autonomy program is deepening the differences of opinion among mayors and public figures in Judaea and Samaria--and these are taking the form, this week, of two rallies which are due to be held in the next 2 days in East Jerusalem and Nabulus.

Despite routing claims by many of the Arab personalities that the PLO represents the Palestinians in general, in internal arguments the PLO has been presented by some of these personalities as an element which could aid in obtaining a settlement in the area--however, it would also be possible to settle matters without it, meaning basic matters involving the Arabs of the administered territories.

There are three camps. The largest supports the extremist line, according to which only the PLO can hold talks with Israel over the future of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. Heading this camp are the mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah.

The second camp is described as moderate and is headed by such well-known people as Anwar al-Khativ and Anwar Nusaybah from East Jerusalem, lawyer 'Aziz (Shahada) from Ramallah and the mayor of Bethlehem, Elyas Frayj.

The third camp includes those who have not defined their position, including the mayor of Hebron, Fahd al-Qawasimi, the mayor of Jericho, 'Abd Al-'Aziz al-Suwayti and the mayor of Bayt Sahur, Hanna al-Atrash.

The moderate circles claim that without Jordan it will not be possible to reach any settlement with Israel--while without the PLO it may even be possible to secure Israel's withdrawal from the administered territories.

The extremists among the mayors and public figures are afraid of the revelation of splits among them in everything touching on the status of the PLO in the administered territories, and so they prefer the death of the Israeli autonomy program to a dialog with Israel that would not involve the PLO.

Israeli elements do not regard this argument as a negative phenomenon, and in military government circles they even welcome it, since it permits the moderates to express themselves.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT NOTES FEARS OVER AUTONOMY PLAN

TA131509Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Oct 78 p 4 (Supplement) TA

[By Arye Zimmuqi]

[Text] The committee of director generals has moved into practical deliberations on the issue of the autonomy and its implementation in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

It has transpirted that this issue is rather complex and complicated and is potentially explosive.

At the first meeting of this committee, headed by Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, the director general of the prime minister's office, scores of questions were raised and these call for answers.

The central problem is: What affinity will the autonomy have to Israel and what affinity will it have to Jordan? Another problem: What are the authorities of the self-rule? How will commercial relations be determined? How will Israelis resident outside the green line be treated?

The Americans have raised the idea of raising the Jordanian flag on the Moslem quarter of the old city where the mosques holy to Islam are found, and they are using the idea once raised during the days of Levi Eshkol by Moshe Dayan. This too, is a difficult problem which will most certainly cause a dispute.

Another issue under dispute is the freezing of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. For some reason the Americans regard the issue of freezing the settlements in the West Bank as a test of the way that the autonomy is to be implemented after 5 years of self-rule. [paragraph continues]

There is no doubt that those members of the State Department who are inclined toward the Arabs regard the autonomy as a stepping-stone toward the establishment of a Palestinian state or a Jordanian-Palestinian federation with minor border changes on the green line. One should, therefore, not underestimate the fears in establishing the autonomy--fears that lie in the hearts of many who sincerely want peace.

The optimists among the Israelis are entertaining the hope that the Palestinians and the Jordanians will make the same mistakes they made in the past when they rejected proposed talks with Israel. These optimists maintain that since 1947 those rejectionist elements who refused to talk peace with Israel have helped Israel, and the same will be the case now.

ASH-SHA'B COMMENTS ON JERUSALEM CONFERENCE OF NOTABLES

JN142126Y Jerusalem ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 3 Oct 78 pp 1, 5 JN

[Editorial]

[Text] Perhaps the Israeli authorities would share our view that to be just and lasting, peace in the Middle East must meet the basic wishes of the peoples in the area to avoid injustice being done to anyone.

Perhaps the authorities would also share our view that the Palestinians have an unresolved problem which most world statesmen inside and outside this area will testify is a major determinant of peace in the region. Therefore, any attempt to sidetrack this question will leave large holes in the edifice of peace through which strong and violent storms may blow to shake up and uproot the peace.

Perhaps the Israeli authorities would also share our view that the United States and As-Sadat--and before that the Israeli Government leaders--have wanted to hear representative [Palestinian] public opinion about what went on at Camp David.

To confirm what we said, it will be noted that the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem has invited a number of West Bank and Gaza notables to meet with Atherton. It was America's desire to hear the viewpoints of these notables on the moves concerning the Middle East, especially the Camp David agreements. Many of these notables turned down the invitation. This was not because they refuse to express their opinions, but because they did not want to declare their word to America alone but to the whole world--to all those who want to hear the word of right and justice from the Palestinians in the occupied territory.

The day before yesterday, a big meeting took place in Jerusalem attended by influential people from Jerusalem and other parts of the occupied territory. They included Moslem and Christian men of religion, former ministers, mayors, municipal council members, union presidents of doctors, engineers, dentists, pharmacists, and agricultural engineers, chairmen of welfare societies and clubs and other notables. To be honest, the meeting attracted the attention of both the local and world media.

The conferees discussed the situation, especially the Camp David agreements in view of their big impact on the Palestine question. The conferees issued a statement expressing the position of the residents of Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territory.

We would like to point out here certain basic facts in that statement:

The statement admits that the conferees are only speaking on behalf of the Palestinians in the occupied territory, who constitute more than one-third of the Palestinian people.

The statement asserts that the Palestinians under occupation and those in the diaspora are one solid unit, with one cause and one destiny.

The statement rejects the Camp David agreement in its entirety because it flagrantly violates the resolutions of the Rabat and Algiers summit conferences and the UN resolutions on the Palestine question.

This is the position of our people in the occupied territory. It was announced by the conference so it can be heard by Israel, the United States, As-Sadat and everyone who tries to fabricate positions and opinions in the name of the Palestinian people.

If someone tries to blame the conference for not proposing an alternative peace plan to the Camp David agreement, we tell him that this was not the concern of the conference. The sole legitimate leadership of the Palestinian people is the one concerned with submitting such a plan to anyone who wishes to include our people in the process of establishing just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

UNCERTAINTY CONTINUES OVER FILLING VACANT CABINET POSTS

TA151508Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 15 Oct 78 p 1 TA

[By Amnon Barzilay]

[Text] The lack of clarity continues over the manning of the cabinet portfolios following the resignation of Ministers Yiga'el Horowitz and Me'ir 'Amit. According to one of the evaluations, the Ministry of Transport and Communications will be split up. The Ministry of Communications will be given to the minister of absorption, Mr David Levi, thereby eliminating the dispute with the Jewish agency.

It is known that Minister Without Portfolio Hayyim Landau turned down the proposal by the prime minister, Menahem Begin, to head the Transport Ministry. In reply to a question by the HA'AREZ correspondent, Mr Landau said that, in his view, "today there are more important things to consider than taking on a portfolio in the cabinet."

It is known that, in talks with people in the Likud, he said that he was not prepared to accept a portfolio, since after the Camp David agreements he did not know for certain whether he would remain in the cabinet.

Mr Landau denied that he had made these remarks. Yesterday circles close to the prime minister pointed out that Mr Landau was not as active at the moment in the cabinet, as he had been previously.

As for the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, which is at this stage entrusted to Yoram Aridor, it appears that the prime minister has granted the request of former Minister Horowitz not to fill the post until after the municipal elections. According to Likud evaluations, it may be that Mr Horowitz will rescind his resignation. If not--it may be that the Likud will give the La'am faction only the Transport Ministry. In such a case, a severe struggle is expected between MK's Yig'al Knohen and Zalman Shoval and, according to evaluations in La'am, Mr Kohen's chances are good. It is not clear at this stage who will be minister of commerce, industry and tourism if Mr Horowitz does not rescind his resignation.